

THE

AMERICAN FARMER.



"O FORTUNATOS NIMIUM SUA SI BONA NORINT
"AGRICOLAS." Virg.

Vol. VIII.

BALTIMORE, APRIL, 1853.

No. 10.

WORK FOR THE MONTH.

APRIL.

The time has arrived, when Farmers and Planters should bestir themselves, not only in the preparation of their grounds, but in the collection of manure, in order that their spring crops may have the full benefit of well prepared soils, and be fully supplied with proper food; for we hold it to be true, that abundant crops cannot be grown unless both conditions, backed by good seasons, be present to produce such results; and as it costs no more of labor, or time, to cultivate a large than it does a small crop, it is obviously the interest of the agriculturist, to so manure and prepare his lands, as to have an assurance of luxuriant products. Thorough preparation of the soil, and generous manuring, are, beyond all question, the vital considerations to be looked to, for success in agricultural operations; next to these, is cleanly culture, without which latter, even the two first conditions may be rendered unavailable; for, if weeds and grass be permitted to occupy the ground, they may so rob the cultivated plants of their food, as to prevent their growth, and diminish their productive powers, whether the season be propitious or otherwise.

With these brief hints we shall direct your attention to those things which require immediate attention on the farm.

MANURE.

HAULING OUT MANURE.—As this, ordinarily, is one of the heaviest jobs the agriculturist has to perform, we would advise all to address themselves to it with determined resolution, and to see that the piles are so deposited on the field, as to ensure equal distribution when it comes to be spread, for it should be the object of the Agriculturist, in manuring his grounds, to ensure an equality of fertility as nearly as may be. There may be some spots in a field poorer than others; to such spots the careful notable farmer will give larger portions of manure, so that something like an approximation to equality in the degree of fertility may be produced.

MANAGEMENT OF THE MANURE.—After having encountered the trouble of accumulating manure, it is obviously an imperative duty, to prevent its quality from being impaired, and that none may suffer injury in this connection, we will state several agents that may be used, either of which will

prevent loss by the escape of the ammonia of the manure, not only after the bulk may have been broken, while being hauled to the field, while exposed on it prior to being ploughed in, but after it shall have been covered by the plough.

At the time of breaking up the manure to haul it to the field, it should be shoveled over, so as to mix the whole well together, and thus produce an equality of strength. While this process shall be going on with, a careful hand or so should be occupied in applying either one or the other of the following agents, to fix the ammonia, and thereby prevent loss by evaporation.

If with every 20 double horse cart loads of manure 1 bushel of plaster—5 bushels of salt—20 bushels of charcoal, finely pulverized—20 lbs. of copperas diluted in 20 gallons of water—or 20 lbs. of sulphuric acid diluted with 20 gallons of water, were intimately mixed with the quantity of manure stated, the loss of the ammoniacal gases would be very inconsiderable, as well while the process of admixture were being carried on, as during the hauling out, depositing, spreading, and ploughing in. Such is our confidence in the fixing properties of either of these substances, that we feel justified in advancing the opinion, that stable, and barn-yard manures, would be improved in value thereby, from 25 to 33½ per cent., according to the state of oxidation such manure may have undergone prior to the breaking of its bulk. Believing thus, we should be recreant to our duty to our patrons, did we not, as we now do, recommend them to incur the expense and labor necessary to prepare their manure in the way we have pointed out.

BARLEY.

This grain, under proper cultivation, may be made a profitable crop. It commands a ready market, brings a fair price, and produces well.—But it is useless to attempt its growth in a poor soil—to attempt its growth in such a soil, will be sure to result in failure. These remarks render it necessary that we should say something as to what constitutes

A Barley Soil.—The soil best adapted to the growth of Barley, is a deep loam, tolerably moist, but not wet.

Preparation of the Soil.—The land should be manured, say at the rate, per acre, of 10 double horse cart loads of stable or barn-yard manure, in which 10 bushels of ashes should be mixed,—or 150 lbs.

of guano, to be mixed with 2 loads of marsh, or river mud, or woods-mould, 2 bushels of salt, and half a bushel of plaster, to be intimately mixed together, spread, broadcast, evenly over the land, and then ploughed in 8 inches deep, the land to be then thoroughly harrowed and rolled, prior to being sown.

A very good dressing for an acre of land to be seeded to Barley, would be, 4 bushels of *Bone-dust*, 10 bushels of *ashes*, 2 loads of *woods'-mould*, 2 bushels of *salt* and 1 bushel of *plaster*, to be formed into pie, layer and layer about, and suffered to remain in bulk 2 or 3 weeks before being spread and ploughed in.

The ground being thus prepared, should be seeded at the rate of 2 bushels per acre; the seed to be harrowed and cross-harrowed in; then water-furrows should be formed, across which the roller should be run, when the work of seeding will have been completed.

Time of Sowing.—The earlier Barley is got in after the frost is out of the ground, and the land can be ploughed and put in good condition, so much the better, and the greater will be the product; and we would here remark, that this grain requires fine tilth.

OATS.

As we have often stated, this crop cannot be too early put in, in spring, after the frost is out of the ground. And we will here endeavor to enforce this fact. Oats cannot profitably be grown in poor land without manure. It has the reputation of being an exhausting crop; but as we showed in our article published in our March number, 1852, pages 298, 299, 300, it is only partially so. But strange as it may seem—with the belief that Oats is an exhausting crop, farmers, generally, grow them on the poorest fields they may have, as if they could feed upon nothing.

Upon the subject of manure, we would refer to our remarks of last month, but will here state, that whatever organic manure may be used, each acre in oats should be treated to 10 bushels of ashes and 2 of salt, to be broadcasted over the land after the oats have been harrowed and cross-harrowed in, and that the field should then be water-furrowed and rolled across the furrows.

Of the Ploughing of the land, &c.—The land should be ploughed deep, be thoroughly harrowed and rolled.

Quantity of Seed per acre.—From 2 to 3 bushels is about the right quantity of seed.

EARLY POTATOES.

This crop should be planted as early this month as possible.

Preparation of the Land.—Plough as deep as your team will allow, the deeper the better, harrow and cross harrow until you have it of fine tilth.—Then broadcast on each acre 10 bushels of freshly slaked lime and 10 bushels of ashes. Then roll and lay off the ground in furrows North and South, 3 feet apart, 4 inches deep.

Then strew through the furrows your manure, that done, drop your potato sets 10 inches apart, and cover them. Your potatoes in and covered, dust over the rows a mixture, per acre, composed of 1 bushel of lime, 2 bushels of ashes, 1 bushel of plaster and 1 bushel of salt. At the first working, repeat this dusting. Indeed, it should be continued at intervals of two weeks, until the potatoes are out of bloom. And here we wish it distinctly understood, that we do not prescribe the above

mixture and dusting as a panacea against the Rot, but purely because they are substances which enter largely into the inorganic constitution of the potato; for, verily, we have little or no faith in the thousand theories assigned as the cause of the disease, to believe any of them. There is, perhaps, no subject upon which more has been written to little purpose. The dustings should be given, after the potatoes are up, in early morning, while the vines are wet with dew.

Preparation of the Sets.—In the first place, we procured the best seed potatoes we could find, and preferred those grown north of us. In cutting the sets, we so cut them as to leave 2 eyes to each; as we cut them, we dipped the cut part in plaster, or ashes, so as to dry the wound and prevent the loss of juice. After preparing the sets thus, we spread them out in a dry cool place for a week before planting them.

Manure and Manuring.—Ten double horse cart loads of any good organic or nutritive manure, will be sufficient for an acre. It should be strewn in the rows, 2 or 3 inches in depth, the sets placed eyes upwards, and covered with the plough, harrow or hoe.

Time of Planting.—As we have before premised, for *early potatoes*, the planting should take place as soon after the frost is out of the ground as will admit of its being ploughed and put in good condition.

For *late potatoes* we should advise of their being planted from the 20th of April, to the 10th of May, experience having showed that the early planted are more apt to escape the rot, than the late. And there is a remark which we would like to make in connection with the time of gathering them. We would gather when the potatoes are ripe.

After Culture.—As soon as the potatoes begin to come up, run the harrow through them the way of the rows. This destroys grass and weeds, lets in the air and encourages germination, and ensures a general stand.

When the potatoes are two or three inches high, throw a furrow from them, returning, throw the soil back again, so as to give to the potatoes a slight flat hill. If between the vines there should be grass or weeds, pluck them out by hand and hoe, and then dust the vines as we have before advised. In two weeks from the first ploughing, go through the rows with the plough and increase the size of the hill slightly, retaining its flat shape, taking care to remove grass and weeds by hand and hoe. When this working is over, dust the vines as before advised.

In two weeks more give a third and last working, similar to the second, and dust the vines as before.

Should there be a drought after the last working, and the soil between the rows should become hardened, run the cultivator between them so as to open the soil to the influences of dew and air, and be sure to continue the dusting until the vines are out of blossom.

Quantity of Seed per acre.—From 12 to 15 bushels of Potatoes, cut into sets, will plant an acre of land.

ARTICHOKEs.

We shall merely say, that it would be to the interest of farmers and planters, to devote a few acres, exclusively, to the culture of this bulb, and remark, that any time after the middle or 10th of this month, will be a good time to get them in. For a

full detail of all that concerns their product, their culture, their manuring, and comparative value as food for stock, as compared with the potato, we respectfully refer our readers to the March number of last year, page 301, wherein the whole matter is fairly and fully treated.

SPRING WHEAT.

The earlier this is got in the better; but candor forces us to say, that in Maryland, and in the States South of her, it would be better not to get it in at all. We had three years experience in its culture, the result of which was, one good crop, and two wretchedly bad ones, and as the balance-sheet was decidedly against us, we made up our mind to have nothing more to do with it.

LUCERNE.

As a soiling provender, there is nothing superior to Lucerne. Now, if you have a lot of a few acres about your barn, cow-house and stable, you cannot do better than to seed it in Lucerne. The mode of culture pursued in England, where labor is—or was until very lately—very cheap, to wit, by drill husbandry, has hitherto prevented our people from adventuring upon its cultivation in this country, except to a very limited extent—so limited, indeed, that it would take a very strong microscope to discover it. But as it may be grown *broadcast* excellently well, we feel it to be our duty to appeal once more to the enterprising portion of our readers to essay its culture.

How to cultivate Lucerne broadcast.—Prepare your lot, by first manuring it at the rate of 20 double horse cart loads of strong manure—stable, cow-yard, or rich compost; plough it in fully 8 inches deep, subsoil 8 inches more, then harrow and roll until a perfectly fine tilth be obtained; this done, apply, *broadcast*, 50 bushels of lime, or 100 bushels of marl, and 50 bushels of ashes, per acre, then sow 2 bushels of oats per acre, harrow and cross harrow them in. This done, sow on each acre 20 lbs. of Lucerne seed, lightly harrow the seed in with a light harrow, and roll.

This will secure you a crop of at least 40 bushels of oats per acre, and ensure you a lot of Lucerne, that will last for 10 or 15 years, yielding each year three good cuttings of this most excellent forage plant, provided you use the plan we shall advise, which is this:—

Next spring when the frost is gone sow over each acre of the Lucerne, 2 bushels of salt, and 1 bushel of plaster, per acre, *broadcast* it evenly over your lucerne lot, and harrow it in, and roll.

The process of harrowing, will destroy grass and weeds, and benefit the Lucerne; as from the depth of its roots it cannot be injured; but, on the contrary, will be improved by the operation, as it will open the earth to the full benefits of air, heat, dew and rain.

If you have none of the kinds of organic manure we have named, you can substitute it by 400 lbs. of guano, mixed with 1 bushel of plaster, and 2 bushels of salt, per acre, to be intimately mixed together, and *ploughed in*: or by

- 19 bushels of bone-dust,
- 10 bushels of Ashes,
- 2 bushels of Salt, and
- 1 bushel of Plaster,

to be intimately mixed together, and left in bulk for two weeks before being applied. This latter mixture is to be *harrowed in*. Before the Bone-dust is composted with the other substances, it should

be rendered thoroughly moist, by gently pouring water over it from the nozzle of a watering pot, stirring up the Bone-dust during the operation.

Of the Soil for Lucerne.—This plant delights most in comparatively dry sandy, deep loam, or deep gravel, where the bottom is not clay. It requires great depth for its tap roots, stands heat well, and would be equally well adapted for hay or green forage, and particularly so in the South.

Extirpation of weeds the first year.—Lucerne does not tolerate the neighborhood of weeds; therefore, the first season, should weeds and grass spring up, as likely they will, after the oats shall have been harvested, the children should be sent into the patch, under the eye of the overseer, or some other reliable person, and made to pull up the weeds and grass before they shall have had time to go to seed. The harrowing of succeeding years will be sufficient to keep down all such pests.

CORN CULTURE.

We entered so fully into this subject, in all its details, last April, that we have left ourselves but little room to add a word now. Indeed, we would barely remind our readers as to the time of planting, but that there are thousands of new subscribers, who know nothing that we then said. For their benefit we must be permitted to travel somewhat over the same road, and in so doing, would suggest to our old subscribers, that the same views, if good in themselves, may be repeated with decided advantage.

In the mode of culture we shall lay down, we do not wish our readers to suppose that we are so vain as to suppose that it is the best that can be adopted; but merely to explain the way in which, in good seasons, we managed to grow good crops. We are perfectly aware, that almost every neighborhood, in corn-growing regions, has its own peculiar plan, and hence cannot expect corn planters of long experience, to adopt ours; it may, however, to young beginners, be of service to have a system laid down, that they may, at least, safely confide in; and as we all live to learn, it may be unbecoming to be wise in our own conceit. First then, let us say something upon the subject of

Manures.—We desire to lay these propositions down as undeniably true:

First, that a very large crop of corn cannot be grown on poor land, unaided by manure, and that the manure must be rich in quality and large in quantity.

Secondly, that, even on good land, manure is necessary to ensure a large crop.

Thirdly, that 50 acres of land will produce, if liberally manured, more corn than will 100 acres that may be either not manured, or but scantily so; for it is a truth that every corn-planter's experience has long since taught him, that there is no plant that grows, which requires more, or richer food, than that of corn, and that, if the necessary inorganic substances be present in the soil, you cannot well give it too much organic food.

Fourthly, that, to secure a large yield of corn, the requisite number of stalks must be upon the ground to grow the grain.

Fifthly, that inorganic manure, viz: sulphuric acid, magnesia, soda, lime, potash, and the phosphates, are just as essential to the growth and maturation of a large crop of corn, as are organic or animal manures.

If the truth of these propositions be conceded,

then we arrive at two important facts in corn-growing, viz: 1. that manure, and plenty of it, is essential to a good crop,—and, 2. that to grow the corn, we must have the requisite number of stalks on the field, if we aim at a large crop.

To arrive at what kinds of manures are adapted to the growth of corn, we must see what the analyses of the ashes shows as the inorganic part of the plant.

According to professor *Salisbury's* analysis—which, by the bye, is the best and most minute one ever made—for which he received but \$300, but was fairly entitled to \$1000,—the inorganic parts of the whole plant, when ripe, grain, stalks, cob, leaves, &c. consist as follows:

	Grain.	Cob.	Of the whole plant, grain, stalks, cob, leaves, &c.
Carbonic Acid,	0.850	9.445	
Phosphoric Acid, with a little per oxide of iron	49.210	13.105	14.550
Lime	0.075	3.833	5.672
Magnesia	17.600	6.745	6.617
Potash	23.175	34.400	23.396
Soda	3.605	11.495	
Sodium	0.160		22.787
Chlorine	0.295		7.096
Sulphuric Acid	0.515	1.366	10.970
Organic Acids	5.700		
	99.175		
Silicic Acid		10.320	75.980
Chloride of Sodium		1.980	
Organic Acids		6.430	
Phosphate, per oxide of iron		.445	
Phosphates of iron, lime and magnesia		17.402	

It is then, obvious, from the preceding exhibit, that whatever may be the ordinary organic manures applied to the corn crop, that *ashes* as a source of *potash*, or *potash* itself, should not be neglected,—it is equally obvious, that *Bone-dust* should not be neglected, as a source to furnish the phosphates—these may, however, be furnished in *guano*—*plaster* too, is essential, as also, *common salt*, as the source of *Soda*, *Sodium* and *Chlorine*.—*Magnesia*, we see, holds a very prominent position, and cannot be overlooked without injury; but this can be derived alike from wood or coal ashes, *bone-dust*, *nitrate*, *guano*, and various other bodies, which it would be *expulsive* here to mention.

Among many others, professor *Salisbury* gives the following

TABLE,

Showing the quantities of inorganic substances removed or abstracted from an acre by a crop of corn:

Silicic acid	189.040
Sulphuric acid	53.569
Phosphoric acid in the grain and cobs	25.799
Phosphates of iron, lime and magnesia in the straw and fodder	72.066
Potash	72.463
Soda	99.463
Lime	16.761
Magnesia	24.506
Chlorine	33.294
Organic acids	12.203
	599.254 lbs.

Less by a fraction than 600 lbs. in all.

Predicating our views of the wants of an acre of

corn upon the above analyses, we would prescribe the following

FORMULAS OF MANURE, ORGANIC AS WELL AS INORGANIC.

No. 1.

20 double-horse cart loads of stable manure, to be ploughed in.
4 bushels of bone-dust, } To be mixed together,
10 bushels of ashes, } broadcasted over the
1 bushel of plaster, and } field, and harrowed
2 bushels of salt, } in.

No. 2.

14 double horse cart loads of marsh mud, river mud, or woods'-mould,

7 do do do of stable or barn-yard manure—these to be mixed together and ploughed in.

4 bushels of bone-dust, }
10 " " ashes, } These to be mixed to-
1 " " plaster, } gether, broadcasted
2 " " salt, and } and harrowed in.
100 lbs. nitrate of soda,

No. 3.

20 double horse cart loads of barn-yard or stable manure, to be ploughed in.

4 bushels of bone-dust, } To be mixed together,
10 " " ashes, } and harrowed in.
1 " " plaster.

No. 4.

20 loads of barn-yard or stable manure, to be ploughed in.

20 bushels of ashes, to be broadcasted and harrowed in.

No. 5.

400 lbs. of guano, } To be mixed together and
10 lbs. of plaster, } 4 bushels of salt, } ploughed in.

20 bushels of ashes, to be harrowed in.

We are prescribing for large crops—those who may be content with small ones, can diminish the quantities. We, however, deem it safest to give full doses.

Some persons may think it strange, that we prescribe ashes with guano; but we do so for the following reasons—first, an acre of corn requires nearly 72½ lbs. of Potash, whereas, in 400 lbs. of guano there are less than 10 lbs.; the ashes named would furnish 20 lbs. of potash, so that there would still be about 40½ lbs. of potash to be furnished by the soil. We say 20 lbs. of potash would be furnished by the ashes, presuming that the ashes used would be leached or spent ashes, in which there is always left after the process of leaching has been gone through with, 1 lb. of potash in every bushel. But should the ashes used be unleached, we do not apprehend any danger would arise from its driving off the ammonia, as the muriatic acid of the salt, and the sulphuric acid of the plaster, would so fix it, as that it could not escape through the superincumbent soil, but would remain there until taken up by the voltaic action of the roots of the corn plants.—Should the ashes used be *leached* or spent, no possible injury could ensue, as they are always in the carbonate form, and could not of course operate harmfully. Besides, if the soil in which the corn may be planted, be clayey, the alumina will retain the ammoniacal gases, and it matters not, whether it perform this office, by its powers of chemical affinity, or by those of cohesive attraction; whether its absorbent and retentive powers refer to its chemical, or to its mechanical action,—if the val-

able gases be kept in the soil as part and portion of the food of the crop, that is all that the farmer need trouble his head about.

Preparation of the Soil.—After you shall have distributed the organic manure, equally over the field, plough it in full 8 inches deep, then harrow, cross-harrow, and roll, until you shall have reduced the soil to a perfectly fine state of pulverization; for you may rest assured, that much of your success will depend upon the condition of your land—if the preparation is thorough, that will go far to ensure a good crop, and can not fail to do so, if there be food in the soil, and you give it the benefit of cleanly and proper culture. The ploughing should be truthfully executed, without balks, the furrow slices should be turned flat, and if the land be stiff, it would be well to roll before harrowing, after which harrow until a fine tilth be obtained, then roll.

Laying off the Rows.—The rows should be laid off North and South, from 3 to 4 inches in depth.

Distance of Rows.—After trying various distances, we settled down upon 4 feet by 3 feet, as the most eligible one, where the land is naturally fertile, or has been generously manured.

Quantity of Manure per acre.—We have already laid down certain formulas, as to quantities and kinds of manure, for an acre in corn; but as there may be some, who may not be able to get the several substances named, we will state, that 20 double horse cart loads of barn-yard manure, mixed with 10 loads of marsh, or river mud, or 10 double horse cart loads of woods'-mould, if left in bulk three or four weeks,—or 10 double horse cart loads of marsh or river mud, or woods'-mould, formed into compost with 4000 herrings or other fishes, and left in bulk the same time, will grow an excellent crop of corn, and leave the land in sufficient heart to grow good crops throughout an ordinary rotation.

There is another substance, which is to be found along our Atlantic coast, as well as along the bays, rivers and estuaries which empty into the ocean, which landholders should make more use of than they do. We allude to *Sea-weed*. We have known fine crops of corn, wheat, and potatoes, to be raised by it, without the application of any other manure, and as what has been done, to use a trite saying, may be done again, we confidently recommend its use, to those who have it lying on their shores, as an excellent and prompt fertilizer. It is said to be evanescent in its effects, and not to last beyond a single year. If this be so, of which we have our doubts, where it may be applied in sufficient quantity, it will be found to be true economy to use it. It should be ploughed in as drawn from the shore, and as the chemical estimate is, that 1 load of stable or barn-yard manure, is equal to $2\frac{1}{2}$ loads of sea-weed, instead of applying 20 double horse cart loads, 50 loads should be applied to each acre. It should be turned in with a flat furrow-slice, and the land should be harrowed and rolled as soon thereafter as possible.

Upon the use and value of sea-weed as a manure, professor Johnston has the following chapter:

"OF THE VALUE OF SEA-WEED AS A MANURE."

"Among green manures of great value and extensive application, there remains to be noticed the sea-weed or sea-ware of our coasts. The marine plants of which it consists differ from the green vegetables grown upon land,—

1. By the great rapidity with which they under-

go decay. When laid as a top-dressing upon the land, they melt down, as it were, and in a short time almost disappear. Mixed with soil into compost, or with quick lime,* they speedily crumble down into a black earth, in which little or no trace of the plant can be perceived."

"2. By the great proportion of saline or other inorganic matter which these plants contain. It is these substances which they contain in the form of kelp when dry sea-weeds are burned in the air."

"We have seen that the quantity of ash left by 1000 lbs. of our more usually cultivated grasses, in the dry state, varies from 5 to nearly 10 per cent., but the *fucus vesiculosus*, which is reckoned the most valuable for the manufacture of kelp, gives upwards of 160 lbs. of ash from 1000 lbs. of the dry plant. This ash, according to Fagerstrom, consists of—

Gypsum,	63.4
Carbonate of lime,	34.1
Iodide of sodium,	2 7
Other salts of soda,	29.9
Silica, oxide of iron, and earthy phosphates,	31.1

161.2"

"This ash contains less potash, but more soda and gypsum, than those of the grasses, and hence, as you will readily understand, may be expected to exercise a somewhat different influence upon vegetation."

"It is of importance, however, to bear in mind, that the saline and other inorganic matters which are contained in the sea-weed we lay upon our fields, form a *positive* addition to the land. If we plough in a green crop where it grew, we restore to the soil the same saline matter only which the plants have already taken from it during their growth, while the addition of sea-weed imparts to it an entirely new supply.† It brings back from

"The mixture of *quick-lime* with a substance which so easily goes to decay, is altogether unnecessary, and cannot, upon any correct chemical principles, be defended. If there were no carbonate of lime to be found in the ashes of sea-weed, it would even then be indefensible; but as there is a very large per centage contained therein, it is doubly so.

In all sea-weed there is large quantities of animal and mucilaginous matters adhering thereto, the beneficial effects of all of which would be destroyed, by being volatilized, and driven off by admixture with *quick lime*. Why so barbarous a practice should even be suggested, we cannot divine—why it should be mentioned without being strongly reprobated, is inexplicable to us. If such practice has obtained footing amongst those who use sea-weed in Europe, there ceases to be room for wonder that it is considered not a lasting manure; for the admixture of *quick lime* with even the strongest and most concentrated animal or organic manure, would render it comparatively worthless. Mild or effete lime, would not exercise this deleterious influence, but to a partial, if to any, extent, as the reabsorption of carbonic acid would destroy its caustic properties.—*Ed. American Farmer.*

† The learned professor appears to have lost sight altogether of the large portion of organic food which the plants derived from the atmosphere, during the period of their growth;—he appears also to have forgotten the portion of food which such

the sea a portion of that which the rivers are constantly carrying into it, and is thus valuable in restoring, in some measure, what rains and crops are constantly removing from the land."

"Sea-weed is collected along most of our rocky coasts—and is seldom neglected by the farmers on the borders of the sea. In the Isle of Thanet it is sometimes cast ashore by one tide and carried off by the next,—so that after a storm, the teams of the farmers may be seen at work even during the night in collecting the weed and carrying it beyond the reach of the sea. In that locality it is said to have doubled or tripled the produce of the land."

On the Lothian coasts, a right of way to the sea for the collection of sea-weed, increases the value of the land from 25s. to 30s. an acre. In the Western Isles it is extensively collected and employed as a manure—sea-weeds constitute one-half of the Hebridian manures, and nine-tenths of those of the remoter Islands, and on the north-east coast of Ireland, the farming fishermen go out in their boats, and hook it up from considerable depths in the sea."

"It is applied either immediately as a top-dressing, especially to grass lands, or it is previously made into a compost with earth, lime,* or with shell-sand. Thus used with lime, it has been used with advantage † as a top-dressing for the young wheat crop, and with shell sand it is the general manure for the potato crop among the Western Islanders. It may also be mixed with farm-yard manure, or even peat moss, both of which it brings into a more rapid fermentation. In some of the Western Isles, and in Jersey, it is burned to a light more or less coaly powder, and in this form is

plants by their roots draw from the subsoil, and add to the surface soil. That he should have forgotten these things is the more surprising, as in his 17th Lecture, p. p. 418 and 419, he says:—

"Living plants draw a part—sometimes a large part—of their sustenance from the air. Living plants then contain in their substance not only all they have drawn from the soil, but also a great part of what they have drawn from the air. Plough in living plants, and you necessarily add to the soil more than was taken from it—in other words, you make it richer in organic matter. Repeat the process with a second crop, and it becomes richer still—and it would be difficult to define the limits beyond which the process could not be carried."

The professor is not consistent with himself.

Ed. Am. Farmer.

"The use of lime in the compost is altogether wrong, unless it be in a carbonate form. Shell sand, or marl, or ground oyster-shells, would be excellent additions to such composts.

† If any advantage *really* was derived from this top-dressing, it arose from the fact, that the soil was deficient in the inorganic constituents of the sea-weed, as well as in lime; for we are very certain, that the mixture of the lime destroyed all the ammoniacal elements of the sea-weed—and they are considerable;—and we are certain, that the good effects of the compost would have been much greater, had the lime been omitted. *Plaster*, or *pulverized charcoal*, would have been an infinitely more preferable addition to the compost—either would have operated for good, whereas, the lime, if quick, could only have tended to dissipate and drive away all the ammoniacal elements of the sea-weed.—*Ed. Am. Farmer.*

applied successfully as a top-dressing to various crops. There is no reason to doubt that the most economical method is to make it into a compost with absorbent earth and lime, or to plough it in *at once in the fresh state.*"

"In the Western Islands, one cart-load of farm-yard manure is considered equal in immediate effect—upon the *first* crop, that is—to $2\frac{1}{2}$ of fresh sea-weed, or to $1\frac{1}{2}$ after it has stood two months in a heap. The sea-weed, however, rarely exhibits any considerable action upon the *second* crop."

"Sea-weed is said to be less suited to clay soils, while barren sand has been brought into the state of a fine loam by the constant application of sea-weed alone, for a long series of years."

"Conflicting opinions are given by different practical men in regard to the crops to which it is best suited. But the explanation of most of these, and similar discordances, is to be found in the answers to the three following questions—what substances does the crop specially require? how many of these abound in the soil? can the manure we are about to use supply all or any of the remainder? If it can, it may be expected to do good. Thus simply and closely are the kind of crop, the kind of soil, and the kind of manure, in most cases, connected together."

Number of Grains to the hill.—In corn planting, we have ever looked upon liberality as a commendable virtue; and believed it true economy to make provision for birds, and worms, as well as for the contingency of rotting. It was our custom to drop from 6 to 8 grains in each hill.

Quantity of Seed per acre.—This varies according to the varieties, and size of the grain, while small grained corn, would not require more than a peck per acre, the large grained kinds, will take $1\frac{1}{2}$ peck per acre.

Soaks for Seed Corn.—There are numerous soaks, and we will here name a few.

1. A pint of common tar, or the same quantity of *gas-house tar*, dissolved in 3 or 4 gallons of boiling water, makes a very effective preventive soak against crows and other birds. The tar should be stirred in the water until it is entirely dissolved, a bushel of corn should then be put into the tub or vessel, containing the soak, and stirred until the whole is coated. It should be permitted to remain in the soak 12 or 24 hours, when the solution of tar should be drained off, and a sufficiency of ashes mixed with the corn to dry and separate the grains to render them easy of being dropped.

It may be opportune to say, that no more corn should be taken to the field than can be dropped during the day, and that the tub containing it should be kept covered.

2. 1 lb. of *Salt-petre*, dissolved in 4 gallons of hot water, makes a very good soak for a bushel of corn. The seed corn to be left in the soak the same length of time as in the tar water, and the after treatment to be the same.

2. 2 lbs. of *Coppers*, dissolved in 10 gallons of hot water, forms a good soak for a bushel of seed corn; the corn to remain the same length of time as prescribed for No. 1, and to receive the same after treatment.

4. 2 lbs. of *Epsom Salts*, or the same quantity of *Glauber Salts*, dissolved in 10 gallons of boiling water, will, either, form a good soak for a bushel of seed corn, which is to remain therein the same length of time as in No. 1, and to receive the same treatment subsequently.

5. A gallon of *Soft Soap*, dissolved in 6 gallons of boiling water, makes a good soak for a bushel of seed corn—the corn to remain in the soak the same length of time as in No. 1, and be treated afterwards in the same manner.

Some corn-planters, instead of diluting the soft soap with boiling water, place a bushel of seed corn in a tub, and pour a gallon of soft soap over it, and then stir the corn until every grain is covered with the soap; they then add a sufficient quantity of ashes to dry the seed corn and prepare it for dropping.

6. 2 quarts of *Soot*, dissolved in 10 gallons of hot water, makes an excellent soak for a bushel of corn—the corn to remain therein the same length of time as in No. 1, and to be subsequently treated in the same manner.

7. 1 lb. of *Sal Ammoniac*, to be dissolved in 10 gallons of water, makes a good soak for a bushel of seed corn—the corn to remain therein 12 or 24 hours, and to be dried in plaster.

Manuring in the hill.—Independently of the broadcast manuring, which we gave our corn, we found it a highly beneficial practice to treat each hill, at the time of planting, with a handful of rich compost, which we prepared for the occasion.

Our compost generally consisted at the rate of 1 load of woods'-mould, 1 load of well rotted stable manure, 5 bushels of ashes, and 1 bushel of plaster, thoroughly mixed together. This quantity, generally, went over an acre. This compost may be put on at the time of planting, or at the first working of the corn; we, however, prefer the former period, as it assists germination, and gives the plants an early and vigorous start, a most important matter, as the sooner the roots are pushed forward in search of the general supply of food, the better is it for the successful growth of the plants.

In this connection it may be opportune to remark, that though we are the decided advocate of this kind of hill manuring, we only look upon it as serviceable in the very earliest stage of the growth of plants, as a very few weeks serve to stretch their rootlets out into the furrows, beyond the reach of any manure that may be deposited in the hills; and as the ducts or mouths of the roots, through which they take in their food, is at the very extreme points of the roots, it is not to be expected, that they can derive any benefit from the manure in the hill behind them. In five or six weeks these lateral roots will be found to have stretched from row to row—hence the policy of corn-ground being manured broadcast, in order that the food of the plants may be found in every direction throughout the soil—hence the inutility of relying upon hill manuring.

After Culture.—We are about to give our own plan, but we do not wish any one to suppose that we lay it down as superior to that of any one else, but only describe it, because, in our hands, it proved successful.

When the corn plants were all up, so as to be seen across the field, we took a furrow from either side of the plants, and either returned it at the time, or after we had got through the field. Hoe-men followed the plough, and worked around the plants, relieving them by hoe and hand, and moving the earth around them.

All our subsequent workings were done with the cultivator and hoe. To economise labor, we run the cultivator as near the plants as practicable, to avoid injury, and worked around the plants with

the hoe and hand. We consequently worked our corn flat—and worked it sufficiently often to keep down weeds, and grass, and keep the soil, at all times, open to the influence of the sun, air, dew and rain.

A cultivator will go over two and a half times as much ground in a day, as will a plough, and thereby time and labor are economised—two very important considerations with corn growers at all times, but especially so now, when wages are so high, and labor in general, scarce.

But independent of the above reasons, which should be conclusive with those who believe in the virtue of economy, we had another reason for the non-use of the plough after the first working. Knowing that the lateral roots, after a very short period, reached from row to row, a very few inches below the surface—knowing that a very large portion of the food was derived from the earth, through the agency of these roots—knowing that they would be lacerated and torn up if the plough were used, and consequently that the plants would suffer for want of their usual supply of food until new roots were formed, we repudiated the plough and substituted the cultivator in its place.

We did not hill our corn, for the reason that we never could see any utility in it, and because the ground being flat, after the cultivator, was always in a better state to be seeded to wheat, or grass, than if the plough had been used.

Two very important conditions to success in the growing of corn, are *an open soil and cleanly culture*, both of which can be better and cheaper accomplished by the cultivator than by the plough.

WORKING CORN IN TIMES OF DROUGHT.

Many persons entertain the belief, that corn should not be worked in periods of *drought*; now, from our observation and experience, we came to a very different opinion, viz: that at such times, the corn planter could not more profitably employ his force than in the working of his corn; for we believed, that one square foot of soil well stirred, would absorb and condense more dew than would a dozen, where the surface was caked and baked. Dew falling upon soil in the first condition, is immediately absorbed, and sinks into the earth, whereas, that which falls on soils in the latter condition, is exhaled by the first rays of the morning's sun, and its nourishing and refreshing influences are, consequently, lost to the growing crop.

THINNING OUT.—Where the soil may be naturally *fertile*, or where it may have been generously manured, *two or three plants* may, with decided advantage to the product, be left in a hill; for large products of corn cannot be expected, unless there be a sufficient number of stalks on the ground to bear it.

WORKING ANIMALS.

Whether these be horses, mules, or oxen, they should be well and regularly fed, well cared for, and receive every possible attention as regards bedding, watering, salting, &c.

MILCH COWS.

In addition to long provender, these should, during this month, be treated to nutritious slops. Attention should be paid to their bedding, and they be given the salt, lime, and ashes mixture, at least twice a week.

POULTRY-HOUSES.

If these have not been already cleaned, you cannot too soon attend to their thorough cleansing, inside and out; take out the old straw or hay of the nests, give the latter a white-washing inside and

out, white-wash the roosts, as also the sides of the house both inside and out of doors.

OUT-BUILDINGS AND FENCES AROUND THE GARDEN AND HOUSE.

These should all be white-washed.

LIMING AND MARLING.

If your corn-ground requires lime—give it a top dressing of from 20 to 50 bushels of lime, or double the quantity of marl, after you have ploughed, harrowed, and rolled it, and then harrow it in. The marl may very advantageously be mixed with mould of any kind, or marsh or river mud, as from its effete nature, it cannot act injuriously upon the organic portions of these substances, and its action can only operate for good.

ROOT CROPS.

Prepare *composita* at once, to be in readiness for a few acres to be cultivated in roots for your stock, as *Ruta-baga*, *Mangel Wortzel*, *Sugar Beets*, *Carrots* and *Parsnips*.

OLD FIELDS.

If you have an old field on your farm, or plantation, that has been lying idle for years, yielding you nothing, but imposing upon you the payment of State and county taxes, make up your mind to improve it as soon as your corn crop has been set.—Choose an auspicious period after a good soaking rain, plough it up 6 or 8 inches deep, harrow and roll it until you have reduced it to a state of fine pulverization, then roll it, and spread thereon, per acre, 10 bushels of lime, or from 20 to 50 of marl, harrow that in, and sow upon each acre 1 bushel of buckwheat, harrow and cross harrow it in, then roll. When the buckwheat first comes into bloom, plough it in, spread on each acre the same quantity of lime, or marl, as before, harrow and roll; then sow 3 bushels of peas on each acre; when these first come into bloom, plough them in, roll, harrow, and roll, then spread 10 bushels of bone-dust per acre, harrow it in, and seed your field to grass, lightly harrow the grass seed in, and roll.

If your object is solely hay, sow timothy seed at the rate of $1\frac{1}{2}$ peck per acre. If your object should be, *hay and pasture*, then sow on each acre

1 bushel of Orchard grass seed,
1 " of Kentucky Blue grass seed,
1 peck of Timothy seed, and
1 bushel of Perennial Rye-grass.—

or if the land be adapted to Wheat, from its physical texture, you may seed it to wheat, as also to the above grass seeds. By this latter plan, you may cover all the expense of getting your old field improved and in grass.

COMPOST HEAPS.

Make it an imperative duty, to collect materials for forming compost heaps, and when collected, be sure to form them into heaps, and upon these heaps have every thing like offal, about your premises, placed once a week, not forgetting that urine, *soup-suds*, *pot-liquor* and every species of slop, will tend to enrich and render more fertile your compost heaps.

FENCES.

Examine these with care, and have all needful repairs done.

HEMP AND FLAX.

It is time to put these crops in. But recollect that each requires good land, good manuring and thorough preparation.

The North Carolina State Agricultural Society holds its Annual Show 18th Oct.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

APRIL.

Time is now precious in every part of the garden—all its compartments must be prepared and set with the various crops, which go to make up its entirety. Procrastination at this period, even for a few days, might prove disastrous to success in the cultivation of many vegetables; therefore, we say to all, and particularly to the ladies, see that your gardener and his assistants postpone nothing from one day to another; insist upon their putting all crops in at the proper time, and giving to them after they are in, careful and cleanly culture. If vigilance be observed in the destruction of weeds as they spring up, a garden may be kept clean with one-fourth the labor that it can where they are permitted to flourish, become rank, through neglect, and imbed themselves in the earth.

With this brief exhortation to vigilance, we shall proceed to state what ought to be immediately attended to.

CABBAGE PLANTS.

If you have plants, prepare a bed and set them out. In the first place, manure the bed with a liberal hand—dig it in fully a spade in depth, have the bed raked finely as the spadesman progresses, then top-dress with ashes and plaster. Your bed being prepared, draw your line from north to south, one foot from the edge, and dibble in your plants, $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart in the row—then draw another line $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet apart from the first row, and so continue until your whole bed is set out.

In withdrawing the plants from the plant-bed, have it done with care, so as not to break and injure their roots. Previous to withdrawing the plants, provide, in a piggin, or noggin, a mixture of mould, soot, and flour of sulphur, reduced, by water, to the consistence of cream—say half a gallon of mould, a pint of soot, 1 oz. of scotch snuff, and an oz. of sulphur, well stirred together,—into this dip your plants up to the first series of leaves. This mixture serves a two-fold purpose; it renders the stalks distasteful to worms, and gives a start and impetus to the plants, which proves eminently salutary in their growth.

CAULIFLOWER AND BROCCOLI PLANTS.

If your plants are of a size to set out, prepare a bed as we advise for cabbages, and forthwith set them out in the same way we have pointed out for them.

But if you have neither cabbage plants, cauliflower nor broccoli plants, prepare a seed bed, and sow seed of each; for no one should be without them in his garden—no one is excusable who neglects their culture. In six weeks after the time of sowing, the plants will be ready to set out.

SIBERIAN KALE.

This is a most delicious sprout, nearly, if not quite as good as cabbage sprouts, and should occupy a bed in every garden—a bed 40 feet square would keep a tolerably large family supplied with sprouts for three or four weeks.

Preparation of the Bed.—Cover the bed two or three inches deep with stable dung, dig it in, and rake fine as the spading progresses—then add one inch in depth of well rotted manure, rake that in, sow the seed thinly, then broadcast over the bed a mixture of equal parts of ashes and plaster, rake lightly, and pass a small garden roller over the bed,—or if you have none, pat the bed down with the back of a shovel, and your work will have been

completed, as the kale requires no further cultivation.

PEAS.

Plant a few rows of peas at intervals of ten days apart, throughout the month. By thus timing your plantings, you may continue the supply of peas for family use, or market, far into the summer, and always have a mess to treat your neighbors with, let them come when they may to spend a day with you.

BEANS.

Put in a few rows of these every week throughout the month—not forgetting the Black Mexican; of the latter, towards the last of the month, don't fail to put in a sufficient breadth of ground to grow a supply for winter use; for, without exaggeration, we can say, that they are the most luscious of the whole bean family, and make a soup, which, when prepared properly, is not easily distinguished from turtle soup.

This bean is sometimes called *Spanish*, at others, *Brazilian*, and again, *Mexican*.

LETTUCE.

If you have lettuce plants growing, set them out to head. If not, sow some seed.

RADISHES.

Sow radish seed, weekly, throughout the month, so that you may have them crisp.

CARROTS.

Drill in a few rows of this excellent root, for early use, at the beginning of the month. Any time after the middle of the month, up to the 10th of May, you may drill in your main crop.

Soil for Carrots.—The soil in which carrots most delight, is a deep light loam, which should be manured with well rotted stable manure, moderately liberal. The ground should be carefully and deeply spaded, and raked until perfectly pulverized. The bed should be freely broadcasted with ashes, plaster and salt, intimately mixed together, in the proportion of 5 parts ashes, 2 parts salt, and one part plaster. If you have no stable manure, you may very advantageously use guano in the place of it, or bone-dust, dissolved in sulphuric acid, diluted in water, in the proportion of one part sulphuric acid, to three parts water.

PARSNIPS.

Any time during the month you may drill in your crop of parsnips for winter use. The same soil, manures, and mode of preparation, that suit the carrot, is adapted to this root.

When your parsnips and carrots come up, and are three or four inches high, thin them out, so as the parsnips stand 6 inches apart in the rows—the carrots, from 3 to 4 inches.

The culture of both these roots are the same, and consists in keeping the beds clean of weeds, and the earth well stirred.

CELERY.

If you have celery plants grown and of sufficient size, set them out. If you have no plants, sow some seed, and thus provide yourself with a supply of this excellent and healthful vegetable. No garden is complete without it.

SALSIFY OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

Select a deep loamy bed, manure it well with well-rotted manure, dig in the manure spade deep, rake finely as the spading progresses, then make drills 1 inch deep, 1 foot or 18 inches apart, and drill in a few rows of seed, cover the seed with a

rake, and pat down the earth with the back of a shovel.

ASPARAGUS BEDS.

Early this month carefully dig in some well rotted manure between the rows, with the tines of a pitch fork, rake and dress the bed with a full dusting of salt.

SPINACH.

Manure a bed well with good strong manure, dig it in, rake well, and then drill in a few rows of this excellent vegetable—the rows should be a foot apart. The plants should be thinned out to stand 4 or 5 inches apart. The drills should be not more than 1 inch in depth, and the plants should be kept clean and the earth open.

BEEETS.

Prepare a deep, loamy bed, by manuring with well rotted stable or barn-manure, or guano, dig it in spade deep, rake fine, broadcast a mixture of equal parts of ashes and plaster over the bed, then draw drills two feet asunder, 1 inch deep, and thinly drill in your beet seed, which should be of the *blood-red* variety, cover the drills with the rake, and compress the earth with the back of a shovel. When the plants are up a few inches thin them out so as to stand from 8 to 12 inches apart—keep the beds clean of weeds, and the earth well stirred. Treat them as we advised last month.

SMALL SALLADING.

Every thing of this kind should be sown at intervals of ten days throughout the month.

TOMATOES.

Sow tomato seed as early as possible this month.

SKIRRET.

Prepare a bed and drill in a few rows of skirret—let the drills be 1 foot apart, and 1 inch deep.

ONIONS.

Prepare a bed, as we advised last month, as early this month as possible,—at all events by the 10th of the month—and drill in your onion seed. Manage them as we prescribed in our March number, and you cannot fail to have a fine bed of onions.

Your *seed onions* should be set out.

ARTICHOKEs.

Give your artichokes a dressing, and, if you desire to extend their culture, sow seed.

EARLY POTATOES.

Plant your potatoes as early as possible, treat them as we advise under the head of *Farm Work*, and you will not be far from right.

RED PEPPERS.

Sow seed, of sorts, for main crops.

PLANTING OUT FOR SEED.

Plant out turnips, beets, parsnips, carrots and cabbages for seed, as early as possible this month—the turnips and cabbages should be placed at a remote distance from each other.

OKRA.

Drill in a few rows of okra.

HORSE RADISH.

Plant a few rows of this most excellent and healthful root, in the way we pointed out last month.

EGG PLANTS.

If you have no plants, sow seed at once.

RHUBARB OR PIE PLANT.

Set out a few dozen rhubarb plants for pies—if you have no plants, buy some from the nurserymen, or professional gardeners,—or, at all events,

sow some seed for future years. It makes an excellent pie or tart—very like the gooseberry, and is withal very healthful.

GOOSEBERRIES—CURRENTS.

Trim off the old wood of these—dig in around the bushes some well rotted manure, and also dust freely with a mixture of ashes and plaster. If you desire to form new plantations, insert your cuttings in beds 8 or 10 inches apart, in rows 2 feet apart, taking the precaution to rub off all the buds of the end you put in the ground.

RASPBERRIES.

Trim and tie up your raspberry bushes, if you have not done so before this month, and be sure to do it within the first ten days. Dig in around the roots a compost formed of 7 parts of well rotted manure, and 1 part ashes.

STRAWBERRY BEDS.

If your strawberry beds have not been cleaned off, have them cleaned without delay, dig in a compost of well rotted manure and ashes, (7 parts manure, 1 part ashes,) rake, and then spread long straw between the rows. If prior to laying on the straw, you were to place an inch, in depth, of tanner's bark between the rows, good would flow from it.

PLANTING OUT FRUIT TREES.

In latitudes where the season has not too far advanced, this work may still be done. As a precaution, litter should be laid around the tree when planted, to preserve the moisture of the earth.

PRUNING FRUIT TREES.

Should your garden fruit trees *really* need pruning, prune them early this month. Dig in around their roots a compost formed of 6 parts well rotted manure, 1 part bone-dust, and 1 part ashes; then paint their bodies from the ground upwards with the mixture of soft soap, salt and sulphur, made as described last month.

CUCUMBERS, CYMBLINS, MELONS, CANTELEUPES.

Towards the latter part of this month, plant these; but be sure to keep the beds very distant apart.

HERBS OF ALL KINDS,

May be set out, or the seed sown any time during this month.

SHRUBBERY.

Trim up your shrubbery. If you have none, be sure to plant some of various kinds around your house, in your lane, and in your garden. A country house without shrubbery and flowers, is as desolate as a bachelor's dwelling.

FLOWERS.

Sow flower seed, plant out flowering bulbs; for, without flowers, there is no poetry about one's home.

EARLY TURNIPS.

Prepare and sow a bed of these, as we stated last month. If you follow our advice strictly, you will succeed.

EARLY CORN.

As soon as the weather is settled plant early corn for roasting ears.

In conclusion, we would respectfully say to our Lady-readers, that if they want their gardens to excel, they must not rely upon their gardeners, but see that they do all that should be done—that, in dry weather, they make free use of the watering pot—that they suffer no weeds to grow within the garden enclosure—that they do all their

work at the right time, and in the right way—that they postpone nothing for the morrow that should be done the day previous. They may rest assured that, if they attend to these rules, they will have gardens to be proud of and talk about—gardens that will make their husbands fonder of their homes—extend the sources of comfort to their families, and have the pleasing reflection that, come what may, they have fulfilled their duties.

ORCHARD GRASS—MODE OF SETTING A PASTURE.

We copy from Sir John Sinclair's "Address to the Board of Agriculture," the following paragraph and note.—*Editor American Farmer.*

"GRASSES.—The discovery of a grass that would answer the purposes of rye grass, without being liable to the same objections, more especially in regard to exhausting the ground, &c. has long been anxiously wished for; and the object is likely to be obtained by the cultivation of *cocksfoot*, which grows naturally on all our best pastures, and the seed of which can every where be gathered, more especially in woods and plantations. From an experiment made by Mr. Money Hill, the culture of this grass is likely to prove an advantageous mode of improving commons."

"Mr. Money Hill pared and burnt one acre of the worst part of a pasture field, of nearly 15 acres, about the year 1806, spread the ashes on the surface, and, without ploughing, sowed, on the 30th April, upon the ashes, two bushels of cocksfoot and 30 lbs. of Dutch clover. He kept, by hurdles, all stock from it until the 20th of August following; he then took away the hurdles, and allowed it to be fed until the 1st of November following. No bullock or horse fed upon it for one year. It was then, and has ever since been pastured like the rest of the field, and has evidently maintained double the stock of any other part of the field. Any common may thus be improved at a small expense; but draining is necessary. Four pounds of *Poa pratensis* [Kentucky Blue grass] and 4 lbs. of *Poa trivialis*, [Rough stalked Meadow grass] would be a good addition to the cocksfoot and the Dutch clover. Rolling is useful; and it should be pastured with sheep and young cattle, to give firmness against frost."

[†] Paring and burning is a process only allowable with clays.—*Editor American Farmer.*

MADDER.—A correspondent asks—“Has, to your knowledge, Madder ever been cultivated in this country, or would it be a profitable crop? If you can answer those questions, any information on the subject will be received by your subscriber with thanks.”

Reply.—On the cultivation of *Madder* we have no personal knowledge, though we have made ourselves theoretically acquainted with its culture and management,—and some fifteen years ago published a full account of the entire treatment of it. Some persons in Ohio undertook its cultivation years ago, and, from their statements, found it profitable. There is one fact connected with its cultivation that will tend to make it anything but popular with our go-a-head agricultural community—it is this—it takes three years to mature a crop. It delights most in a very moist soil.

SETTING MEADOW—CULTURE OF SMALL FRUITS—OSAGE ORANGE, &c.

MONROE, LA. Feb. 17th, 1853.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

DEAR SIR:—Having promised you the result of my experiment in laying down a meadow, I will now comply, and give you as briefly and explicitly as I can, the whole process, and my success to this date. In order that all the circumstances, location, soil, climate, &c. may be understood, I will premise by stating that my farm is in latitude 32° north, in what we call *Pine Hills*, that is, a country covered principally with short-leaf pine, oak, hickory, black and sweet gum, and chinquapin—soil sandy, on red clay foundation—ground, gently undulating hills—extreme cold last year, 80°, and this year 2° above zero—extreme heat rarely exceeding 90°. For the last 18 months the weather has been most propitious for all kinds of agricultural products, not a single drought having occurred.

Our farmers here are pretty much like those of other States, having generally no faith in book farming, and believing that their experience in raising corn, cotton, &c. has shown them the only true way to plant. Perhaps not one in ten has for years deviated one jot from the old routine, nor made any allowance for change of land, natural deterioration from their eternally taking off all they can, and returning nothing. Occasionally one gets an agricultural paper—he reads—sees something that strikes him as plausible—tries it. If once you get them to try, there is some hope of effecting some good, for farming is like chemistry, the love of it grows as you progress. Your paper has been taken by a few here for years—others are also taken, and their circulation is increasing.—The consequence is, that many now begin to think that it may be very well to make large crops of cotton, but that a good orchard, grass field, besides many other things formerly deemed by them foolish, enhance the comforts of life and promote health. A change is coming over the face of the country—you can now find at almost any farm, some choice grafted or budded fruit trees, grasses, raspberries, strawberries, &c. Although these in themselves appear trifling, yet they show conclusively that the right spirit is abroad.

But this is digressing very far from my original intention—therefore to my Meadow experiment.

In 1851, I happened to read attentively your address or "Essay on Meadows," in your April No. and perceiving on page 337 you gave a list of seeds suitable for such lands as mine, I resolved to send for them for 2 acres, in order to satisfy myself whether we could not have meadows here, although I had often heard it said our summers were too long and warm. I also reflected that the usual method here was to put in grass and almost every thing with the most tender regard for the feelings of mother earth, being fearful of more than scratching her skin. My impression was, that were we to plough deep, pulverize well, manure abundantly, sow and roll in, we probably would have more luck.

Although I sent for the seeds specified in your essay, I received from one of your most extensive seed stores, for the 2 acres, the following:

$\frac{1}{2}$ bushel	Herds or Red Top,
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	Orchard Grass,
1 "	Meadow Oat,
$\frac{1}{8}$ "	Red Clover,

4 lbs. White Clover,
3 " Sweet Scented Vernal.

They stated they could not send me the seed ordered, but had sent me some others equally suitable and in the proper proportions. Having faith in your statement and but little in the kinds sent me, I was disappointed. However, I prepared the ground (new ground) by ploughing three times, at different times harrowed—sowed 375 lbs. Guano and 1 bushel plaster to the acre, harrowed in.—This was on 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ acre—the other $\frac{1}{4}$ acre I left without manure, to see what would be the difference. I mixed all the above seeds together, and soaked them, or rather wet them, and let them remain in a heap from 6 to 10 hours. I finished sowing $\frac{3}{4}$ of the seed by dark, and was therefore compelled to leave the residue till morning, say 24 hours, when I finished; I raked them in with heavy garden rakes, then rolled with heavy roller. This was on 17th Sept. 1851. The seed soon germinated, and in a week or 10 days they were all up. The clovers only now and then were to be seen, and in 2 or 3 months not a single stock was visible; the sweet scented vernal did not come up; the others did, and made as fine a grass field as one could wish to see. Being desirous of giving it a fair chance, I neither cut it or pastured until it had been sowed twelve months, when I turned my cows and calves into it. It was such a treat as they were not accustomed to. I left them on it some two months—that is, 5 cows, 5 calves and 6 horses. Perceiving they were grazing rather close, I then took them off, and now at this moment it is one mass of green luxuriant grass.

I noticed that the part having no guano was at all times fully equal to the other; it however had the advantage of being at the lower side of the slope, receiving probably some of the manure washed down by the rains.

So well satisfied am I with the result of this trial, that I am determined to set a considerable quantity of land in the same manner this autumn. But I will for the present sow no clover, as I do not believe it will do well on new land.

Intending to devote great attention to raising hogs, I have commenced planting Jerusalem Artichokes. I have just finished planting all the seed I had, giving me 3 acres—next year I intend planting 20 or 25 acres; these, with my peach and plum orchard, sweet potatoes and ground peas, besides my oats and field peas, will make such a succession of feeding crops as almost to dispense with the necessity of using corn.

Sweet potatoes are as easily raised as corn, acre for acre, and the yield is 20 bushels of corn and 200 bushels of potatoes—the potatoes keep perfectly, with but little trouble. Peaches we have from June till frost; plums from May till August. So you see there will be something for the hogs to eat the year round in the field.

I have planted several hundreds of the Catawba grape vines, besides a few of several other varieties known as choice table grapes; last year I had a few bearing—they were very fine and not a single decayed one could be found.

Raspberries grow to perfection here, as also strawberries. In fact, all fruits will succeed well if the proper quantum of pains be taken to ensure success. It is folly to send abroad for all the choice fruit trees, and when received, plant them badly and then let them take care of themselves—that they live, is surprising; that they bear even inferior fruit, is still more so.

I frequently hear individuals who are reputed good gardeners say that Celery and Cauliflowers will not grow well in this climate. I am at this time using celery of my own raising as fine as can commonly be found, and as to cauliflowers, I succeed very well with them. To ensure a good crop of either, requires a great amount of labor compared with other vegetables—but you are amply compensated for all this when, with the appetite sharpened by work, you set down to a few dishes of choice vegetables, with the more substantial meats.

Speaking of meats, I must thank you for the fine hams I have. You may probably not be aware of your having placed me under obligations to you for as savory and fine hams as the most epicurean could desire. It is nevertheless true. The recipe you published as being the one employed in curing the "Old Maryland" ham, which took the 1st premium at your fair in 1851, (I think,) is the one I have adopted. Better hams I never ate; and tho' our climate is rather warm, still I save them with all the bone. I pickled a stall-fed beef in the same manner, adding red pepper and spices; it is as good as any I ever bought.

Among other things that I am endeavoring to do is to fence all my grounds with the Osage Orange hedge. Having no experience in that line, and not being able to get information as to the process, I last year sowed 2 quarts of seed in order to make a beginning; from these, on account of the lateness of sowing (1st March,) I obtained only 2100 plants—they are 3 feet high. I have taken them up and have planted one line 700 feet long, in double rows 1 foot apart and the same distance in the row; I will continue to plant in the same manner the remainder. I spaded the ground and manured it well with cotton seed. After planting, I cut them off within 3 inches of the ground. Should this succeed, next year I will sow seed enough to enclose all my fields, believing that by the time the rails now used will be worthless, the hedge will be sufficiently strong to keep any domestic animals out.

I find it difficult to take up the plants without lacerating the roots. I have been obliged in consequence to trim them pretty short; if they can bear the trimming I have given them, it will save a great deal of labor in taking up for transplanting.

Having set down merely to give you a sketch of my grass experiment, I think I have sufficiently transgressed, and should conclude this history of my doings. Hoping you will forgive me for trespassing upon your time by inflicting so long a letter, I remain, yours truly,

H. M. BRY.

BALTIMORE MANUFACTURED AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

PLEASANT HILL, (Ridgeway P. O.) Warren Co., N. Car., Nov. 8th, 1852.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Sir—I have too long delayed what I deem to be an act of justice to certain manufacturers of your city, and my co-laborers in agricultural pursuits, but there is an old adage which teaches, "better late than never."

Many farmers in this State, and I have no doubt but it is so elsewhere, are very far behind the spirit of the age in the use of improved agricultural implements; and if, while rendering as an act of justice to your mechanics, my meed of approbation for the benefit derived by me from the use of agri-

cultural implements manufactured by them, I shall be the humble means of advancing their interests, I shall be more than gratified.

I have used Sinclair & Co's. Tobacco Cultivator the past season, both for the cultivation of this product and corn, and feel no hesitation in saying that for these purposes it far surpasses any implement of the kind known to me, and I can think of no contingency that would induce me to abandon its use.

It is cheap, perfectly simple and durable in construction, (facts which will apply to most of the plows and machinery, that have come under my observation, manufactured in Baltimore,) but while valuable on these accounts, its chief merit consists in the great amount of work it does over any other plow, and the thorough manner in which the work is done.

After the ground is well prepared for a crop, this plow will do the work of four such as I used prior to obtaining it, and such as are now used by most farmers of this section, and do the work too, in a perfectly satisfactory manner, thus saving the expense and labor of three horses, plows and plowmen, or enabling the farmer to cultivate a much larger crop with the same force.

I have used, the past season, one of Sinclair's Seed Planters in my corn crop, which is also a great labour saving machine; it plants at any required distance with accuracy, and in such manner as insured me a good stand. I timed the operation without the knowledge of the plowman, and found that at the distance of $4\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 feet it seeded one acre in 42 minutes. There is one advantage this planter has over the ordinary mode of planting, which I have not seen noticed by any writer on the subject; it is, that the roller compresses the earth, yet not so firmly but the seed comes up well, and when the birds attempt to pull it up, the sprout breaks off, and after repeated fruitless efforts to obtain the seed, they leave this for some field where they are better repaid for their labors.

I have also used the present season one of the improved Fanning Mills and 25 inch cylinder Thrashing Machines, from the manufactory of the same gentlemen. These are both good machines, equal I think, to any thing I have seen, and are made very durable in their construction.

I timed the operations of the Thrashing Machine after I had got it put up and properly arranged, and found that on the first trial it thrashed out 81 bushels in two hours, and on the next day 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in the same time, doing the work in a very satisfactory manner.

I know that Messrs. Sinclair & Co. and others in your city, who are engaged in the manufacture of such implements, have greatly advanced the interests of the agricultural community, and I feel it to be a duty to them, to render my approbation.

That articles of husbandry are put forth in the community which are worthless in every essential particular, is equally true, and of these I feel called upon to speak freely and publicly, but this is not the occasion, yet I feel here free to say, that I have received nothing of this kind from any house in your city.

Should you deem the whole or part of this communication fit matter for the public eye, it is at your disposal. Respectfully,

HENRY J. B. CLARK.

The Va. State Agr. Society is to hold its first annual Show, the week after the Md. Fair.

GUANO FOR WHEAT.

GREEN HILL, VA. July 16, 1852.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—I want to give you an account of my second experiment with guano. I have a field of thirty acres, which had been considered remarkably poor, which I fallowed in the fall of 1849, as deep as three good horses could turn it, and sowed it in wheat; the crop cut the following harvest was very good for the quality of the land—about 9 bushels to the acre—which I attributed to deep ploughing. In the spring of last year I ploughed the field, which was then in stubble, very deep, turning up about three inches of subsoil, (which is a red, or chocolate colored clay) for corn; the season was bad, and the crop moderate—say about $3\frac{1}{2}$ barrels per acre. In the fall the corn was cut off, and 133 pounds of Peruvian guano, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat were sown per acre and well ploughed in with the common shovel plough. The wheat has been harvested, and is now in stack—of excellent quality, and is by the best judges supposed to be in quantity at least 12 bushels per acre, and this, you will perceive, is the third successive crop grown on what had been reported exceedingly poor and worn-out land. The result is to me conclusive proof, that with deep and thorough cultivation, and the application of guano and such putrescent manures as any of our industrious farmer may accumulate, our sycolin lands, (for that is the name of our neighborhood) may in a few years be made very productive and valuable. I sowed upon the said field, which I design to keep in grass, about five years, three bushels of clover seed, two of herds-grass, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of timothy, $\frac{1}{2}$ bushel of orchard grass, and yet I fear it will not be a good set."

SEXES IN SHEEP AND FOWLS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR.—Mr. Garnett, of Va. asks for information relative to the proportion of sexes in sheep as well as fowls. My observation has been very nice in such matters. If a buck is in low condition, and is let to, say fifty Ewes, at a time, one season, you will find an over proportion of males, say three-fourths, in fine condition. If let to ten at a time, say in ten days of each other, there will be a large proportion of females, say three-fourths. Fowls are easily fixed—a long sharp egg always producing male chickens, and a short thick egg female chickens. The above experiments I have never found to fail. I would give you my name, but I am unwilling to appear in print.

RAFFAHANNOCK.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

Enclosed you will receive \$2, which you will please place to my credit, as I believe I am one year behind hand, and assure you it is a matter of neglect on my part, that it has not been refunded before. I have missed some one or two numbers this year from some cause, and it is a loss indeed to me, as I look for your most valuable advice as regular as the month rolls around, and feel as if a member of my family is amiss if it does not arrive the first mail of every month. I was at the post-office on yesterday, and saw my brother farmers, many of them receiving their No. for the month, but none was for me, and I felt that I deserved my disappointment when I reflected that I was in arrears.

Can you not pay our county a visit? I can assure you a hearty welcome, for much of the improvements made here we are indebted to your efforts through the columns of the American Farmer.—But I assure you we are much behind the times, and there is much yet to be done before we can even compete with many of our less favored sister counties; and with your continued aid, and when our dormant energies, just being aroused, shall have developed itself, we have the material within our people, I think, to excel all. With wishes for your continued success in your most laudable efforts, I remain, &c.

Charles Co. Md.

BITTER ROT IN APPLES.

In the January number of the American Farmer you ask some experience of the "bitter rot" in apples. Mine is to trim the tree very close, &c. In 1850, every tree I had, had the bitter rot; I had the orchard trimmed in the winter 'of '50 and '51, of every dead limb, and every one that interfered with or crossed the other; I also caused the rough and loose bark to be scraped off as far as the first branches, with a tolerable sharp spade, and about 8 or 10 inches of ground taken from the foot of the tree, that by exposure the cold might kill whatever insects were there. To give you an idea how close I trimmed, (the trees were very large and old) off 123 I got between 19 and 20 cords of wood, besides the brush, which took a man and boy two days to gather and burn. Last year, and the year before, all the trees that were so treated were entirely free of the bitter rot, while the others were as bad as ever.

Yours truly, J. H. R.

Benvenue, Frederick Co. Md.

GUANO—THE FARMER—IMPROVEMENT.

BRUNSWICK CO. VA. NEAR SUMMIT, N. C. }

August 30th, 1852. }

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

SIR.—Enclosed you will find one dollar—my subscription to current volume of your excellent journal, to be sent as heretofore, to Summit.

In renewing my subscription to so valuable a work, permit me to say, that during the two years I have been a subscriber, I have felt myself greatly benefitted by its monthly visitations. My crops of corn, wheat and tobacco, taken as an entire crop, are more promising than I have seen on my farm for many years, and I attribute this result in no small degree, to the perusal of the Farmer by myself and overseer.

Through your advice I was induced to make my first experiment with guano and plaster. I applied 800 pounds of guano on 4 acres of poor, light, sandy land, which had been abandoned for years, as too sterile to justify cultivation. Two of the four acres was a little better than the remaining two. I had given them a dressing of farm-yard and stable manure, and raised a crop of potatoes and wheat. The other two acres were covered with poverty grass, and had not been in cultivation of any kind for 8 or 10 years, as well as I recollect. I turned over the ground in August and September, 1851, and let it remain fallowed until time to seed to wheat. I then thoroughly harrowed, sowed the guano, at the rate of 200 pounds to the acre, and ploughed it in 4 or 5 inches deep, then sowed the wheat—"Blue Stem"—at the rate of a bushel to the acre, and harrowed it in. On one of the acres

I mixed 50 pounds of plaster with the guano. I thought the wheat on that acre better than the rest.

It all grew off well, looked green and prosperous during the winter, and attained to a fine height. The 4 acres measured 64 bushels of prime wheat. The land, without the guano, would not, in my judgment, have yielded 3 bushels per acre, under the most favorable circumstances. As a proof of my confidence in the efficacious virtues and stimulating properties of Guano, I have already procured for use this fall, 4 tons, at a cost of about \$50 per ton, at the depot, 5 miles distant from my farm.

I have taken the liberty of giving somewhat in detail the result of my small experiment in guano. If you consider its publication at all calculated to encourage others in the quiet pursuit of agriculture, and inspire them with renewed hope in its ultimate rewards, you are at liberty to dispose of it as your good judgment may suggest.

Yours truly, EDWD. DROMGOOLE.

[The above was laid by for insertion shortly after its reception, but by some means got misplaced.]

CULTURE OF THE CRANBERRY—BASKET WILLOW, &c.

WOODLAND DELL, ACCOMAC CO. VA.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

MR. EDITOR:—Having just commenced farming, I deeply feel the necessity of information, and I know of no source whence I can receive the requisite, so certainly and reliably, as from your office—hence pardon a few questions that I shall ask.

I have on my farm a branch of fresh water marsh, near half a mile in extent, almost entirely useless at present, but which I wish to put to some use that will pay. I propose in the summer and fall to run a wide drain down the centre, and use the mud so procured to form compost heaps in connection with wood's mould, stable and barn-yard manure, for my farm; the sides of this branch, when dry enough, I shall use for a cattle pasture, but still there will be a considerable portion unoccupied;—would it be advisable to put this part in cranberries? It has long been a wonder to me that farmers on the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland should permit their swamp lands to be nurseries for brambles, when they might be made profitable so easily, provided the cranberry will flourish in our climate. (1) Provided the cranberry will flourish here—and I see no reason why it should not—I should be glad to get some information about its culture—the time of planting cuttings—the most approved variety—where the genuine can be procured, and price per thousand. Any information will be most thankfully received.

I should be glad to know something also about the basket willow, or osier. (2) If you have any information in your possession, both of the above products might perhaps become a source of profit, with proper care, to this section, where there is so much low, wet land. You, Mr. Editor, would confer a lasting benefit upon the farming community, by communicating such information as would enable those so disposed, to cultivate one or both of the above mentioned products.

I should have several questions to ask about composting, but I am fully answered by the October No. of the Farmer. I am fully of the opinion that all manures should be composted before applied to the land—if for nothing else, for economy.

In the No. of the American Farmer for the pres-

ent month, I see a short notice about rape seed. (3) Now, Mr. Editor, I am not for anything new, because it is new, but whatever commends itself I am willing to introduce, whether my neighbors will do so or not; and I wish to try rape seed on a small scale for my own use, if for nothing else. Please inform me whether they are raised in this country or not, and if so, where seed can be procured—the mode of culture, &c. &c. I hope an answer to the above inquiries will prove of some advantage to the farming community. I need hardly tell you that I am an admirer of the American Farmer—you have the proof in my becoming a subscriber. For some months before I became actively engaged in farming, I availed myself of every opportunity to examine the various agricultural papers issued in different sections of the country, and it is due to you sir to admit, that the American Farmer commended itself to me more than all others as a practical treatise—just what farmers want. I believe our section would be greatly benefitted, if every practical farmer in the county subscribed to your paper.

Respectfully, J. C. WEAVER.

January 19, 1853.

Reply by the Editor of the American Farmer.

There is no question that cranberries will thrive well in any part of Eastern Shore, Va. or Maryland. In Harford county of this State, there is a cranberry meadow of great luxuriance.

1.—CULTURE OF THE CRANBERRY.

"The cranberry requires a moist soil, and is the better for being flooded through the winter for 8 or 12 weeks. They are readily cultivated, by transplanting, in spring, the cranberry sods, or selecting plants, and transplanting them on a light soil, rather moist. The runners can be layered or seed sown in spring. They grow rapidly, covering nearly every thing, and are but little subject to the attacks of insects. The plants are set about 18 inches apart, in rows, and kept clean at first.

The yield increases for several years, and becomes as great as 400 bushels the acre, in 5 years, although 200 are a good average. The fruit is gathered by rakes, which serve to prune the plants at the same time. When the berries are intended for keeping, they should be rolled over a gently inclined plane of wood, to remove such as are soft or rotten. They keep well for a year in tight casks filled with water. A barrel of 4 bushels sells readily in England for \$20. The fresh fruit commands \$1.50 per bushel."—Gardner.

Plants can be had of the Eastern nurserymen, or they may be grown from the seed,—the latter would be the cheapest plan—and we go in for economy, believing it to be the true road to wealth.

2.—CULTURE OF THE BASKET WILLOW.

"OSIER—*Salix Vamanalis*.—Common osier; there are, however, other useful species, but this only is acclimated in the United States; the *Salix Faberia* is cultivated in England for fine baskets, and also the *S. rubra*. They are botanically willows, but are remarkable for the slender and tough twigs, which answer admirably for baskets and hoops; for the first they are cut annually; for the second, every two years. They require a marshy, rich soil.

In the fens of the east of England, many huts, (as they are provincially called), or plantations of osiers are raised which beautify the country, keep the stock warm in winter, and provide much use-

ful wood for baskets and all kinds of wicker-work.

The mode of planting is very simple: it is, first, to dig the land from 6 to 12 inches deep, and then to prick down cuttings of four years growth, and 18 inches long, about three feet apart. The soil may be mire or clay, or any that is low or wet."—*Gardner.*

The cuttings may be had of Wm. Corse, (late Sinclair's), Baltimore.

3.—CULTURE OF RAPE SEED.

Our March number gives all the information required by this inquiry.

LEONARDTOWN, Md. Feb. 7, 1853.

To the Editor of the *American Farmer*—

DEAR SIR:—A portion of my farm I design for a permanent pasture. It is at present in tolerably good condition, the soil being rather light than otherwise, and much of it thickly interspersed with oyster shells, and also has a very pretty set of blue thistle, which I believe is a great pest to all broad-cast crops. What I wish to know is this: would it be a good plan to seed it in oats the approaching spring, together with some of the different kinds of grass seeds used for pasture lands? Or, if the thistle above-mentioned would make that plan objectionable, what do you think of planting it in corn, and sowing the grass seeds at the last working of the corn? Or is there a better plan in your estimation? Also, what kind of grass seeds do you prefer for pasture, and where the most reliable sources for obtaining them? I am sorry to see that it is your opinion that clover, if sown at the last working of the corn, would be very liable to be killed by the winter, for I have great confidence in the accuracy of your opinion, and it was my intention to have tried the experiment this year, as, under the "three field" system, I shall be obliged to sow clover or something else at the time above mentioned, in order to have a good fallow for my wheat crop, on the same field as the corn, but in the year following. I will not trespass longer upon your valuable time, and as it is the first time I have ever troubled you for advice, I hope you will excuse me if the answer to my questions should put you to any inconvenience. With many sincere good wishes for your further success in the "agricultural journal of the day, of which you are the editor, I remain, yours, &c.

F. C. NEALE.

Replies by the Editor of the *American Farmer*.

Instead of feeling ourselves inconvenienced by the questions of our esteemed correspondent, we take pleasure in replying to them, and trust that the example he is about to set, may, as all good examples should, excite the emulation of his neighbors. We have labored long to induce our readers to form permanent pastures, and we are truly gratified, that our esteemed correspondent is about to take our advice; for we feel satisfied that, in so doing, he will not only consult his own interest, but establish a precedent whose influence will be felt far and wide—that he will establish a precedent which, if followed, will add much to the value of the landed estates of his county. Looking to the condition of our correspondent's field that he contemplates converting into a permanent pasture—well "set in blue thistles"—we should certainly recommend him to give it the advantage of one year's cultivation in corn, before he attempts to set it in grass; for thistles and grass, are but ill suited to thrive together, and the great probability is, that

the former would destroy the latter. But if they should not, a pasture filled with thistles, would prove a great annoyance to the stock grazed upon it.

Should he put it in corn, our advice would be, that he should, after the first working, use the cultivator and hoe altogether, so that flat surface might be provided for the seeding of his grass seeds. In ploughing his land, we would advise him to plough deep, with the view of placing the thistle seed now on, and near, the surface, deep enough to be below the point of germination. Eight inches, we believe would effect that desirable result. In which case, in cultivating his corn, he would only have the seeds that may be turned up by the plough to contend against.

The oyster-shells interspersed through his soil, renders it peculiarly adapted to the culture of the grasses, as they all delight in lime, a supply of which would be provided by the oxidizing shells.

If he manures his field for corn, let it be done broadcast, and *not to spare* the cultivator and *hoe* in the course of the ensuing season, in order that the thistles, as they may spring up from time to time, may be destroyed.

At the last working of his corn, he should sow grass seeds of the following descriptions, and in the quantities named per acre,—

1 bushel of Orchard grass seed,
1 do. of Kentucky Blue grass seed,
1 peck of timothy seed, and
1 bushel of Red-top seed.

In the fall, after the corn shall have been removed, and the stalks cut up, it would be advisable for him to sow on each acre a compost formed of 10 bushels of ashes, 1 bushel of salt and 2 bushels of bone-dust, and roll the mixture in.

Next spring, after the frost is out of the ground, let him sow a bushel of clover seed on every 5 acres, and roll again; then sow 1 bushel of paster per acre, and he may look forward to a luxuriant crop of grass to cut for hay, that will more than pay him for all the trouble and expense he may be at, besides having laid the foundation of a pasture that will last for the residue of the time he may be spared to earth.

To preserve such pastures in luxuriance, it is necessary to top-dress them every second fall, with the mixture of ashes, salt, and bone-dust, harrow in and roll. With such attention he may annually cut a crop for hay, and have an excellent pasture the remainder of the season.

If our correspondent's field be large, it would be judicious to run a division fence, so as to be able to change his stock from one field to the other every two or three weeks, as pastures, thus managed, yield more, and the grasses are more grateful to the stock grazed upon them.

The mixture recommended should be formed thus,—the bone-dust should be moistened previous to being composted. The heap should be formed layer and layer about, shoveled over, thrown into bulk in a conical form, the sides and top packed down, and suffered to remain in bulk two or three weeks before it is applied. It should be carefully and equally broadcasted over the field, and rolled in the first time, as before stated. The biennial applications should be both harrowed and rolled.

The Working Farmer.—This excellent paper has entered upon its fifth year, and maintains its reputation with energy and strength. It is edited by professor Mapes, and published in New York by Mr. Frederick M'Cready at \$1 per year.



BALTIMORE, APRIL 1, 1853.

TERMS OF THE AMERICAN FARMER.

\$1 per annum, in advance; 6 copies for \$5; 12 copies for \$10; 30 copies for \$20.

ADVERTISEMENTS.—For 1 square of 12 lines, for each insertion, \$1; 1 square, per ann., \$10; $\frac{1}{2}$ column, do. \$30; 1 column, do. \$50—larger advertisements in proportion.

Address, SAMUEL SANDS, Publisher.
At the State Agricultural Society Rooms, No. 125 Baltimore-st., over the "American Office," 5th door from North-st.

MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—
IMPORTANT MEETING.—The next quarterly meeting of the Board of Managers will be held on the *First Wednesday in May*, at the Hall of the Society, at 10 o'clock, A. M. As at this meeting the Premium Lists arranged, and the time fixed, for the next Cattle Show, and other important business transacted, a full meeting of the officers of the Society is anticipated.

Ap 1-3t

By order, SAM'L. SANDS, Secy.

To Postmasters.—We have again to remind postmasters of the illegality of the notices they frequently give to publishers—for instance, we received a paper, returned, with the following remark—"Mrs. B. Carroll, the Executrix of W. B. Carroll, refuses to take this paper from the post office." There may be a number of others of the same name among the thousands of subscribers we have, scattered from Maine to Oregon, and without the post office is given, the notice is most frequently unattended to. We have a number of cases of removals, deaths, &c. &c., which for want of the knowledge of the post office, whence received, fail to meet attention.

Subscribers sometimes, in remitting, date their letters from the name of their estates; the post office marks are so much defaced, that in many cases they are unintelligible, which is another source of inconvenience—to such, as well as to postmasters, we would say, put the name of the POST OFFICE on your letters or papers.

SEEDS from the Patent Office.—We have received a package of seeds from the Patent Office, (put up under the direction of the Philadelphia Agricultural Society,) which will be distributed to those applying. [It is desired that those receiving these seeds should report the result to the Patent Office.] viz.—Yellow Oat Grass, Dyer's Weld, Water Meadow Grass, fine Bent Grass, Kentucky blue Grass, Alpine Meadow Grass, flesh colored Clover, White Rye, Spring Rye, Perennial Rye Grass, Spring Vetch, or Tare, Dyer's Madder, Dyer's Woad, Meadow Fescue Grass, Chevalier Barley, Alsike Clover, Colewort or Rape, sweet scented Soft Grass, or Holcus Odoratus, Thanet Barley, Lentil, Olive shaped Red Beet, Mammoth White Broccoli, Erysimum Perofskianum, (ornamental), Purple Petunia, (orn.) Portulaca Splendens, (ornamen.) Drummond's Phlox, (orn.) Reseda Odorata Mignonette, (sweet scented and ornamental), Double Dwarf Rocket Larkspur, (orn.) European Mountain Pink, (orn.), Mountain Sprout Water Melon, Mourning Bride, (orn.), Purple Cape Broccoli, Cardoon, Strap-leaved early Flat Dutch Turnip, Landreth's early extra Peas, and large York Cabbage, Adams' early table Corn, early Asiatic Cauliflower, imported

from Hamburg; Evergreen Sweet Corn, long green Cucumber, Citron Melon, (Nutmeg); Flat Dutch Cabbage, for winter use, Spanish Sweet Pepper, Dwarf Curled Parsley, imported from England, Victoria Rhubarb, (Pie Plant), Mountain Sweet Water Melon, Curled India or Ice Lettuce, Turk's Cap Melon, Drumhead Savoy Cabbage, for winter use, and Sword Bean. Beside those mentioned, several of the above are imported.

Thresher and Cleaner.—At the last exhibition of our State Society, Mr. G. F. S. Zimmerman, of Charlestown, Jefferson Co. Va. exhibited a Thresher and Cleaner, which received the first premium, and we have frequently heard it spoken of, for its speed and the admirable execution of its work, and the simplicity of its construction—and we learn, that the enterprising inventor and manufacturer is encouraged in their manufacture since the exhibition at our Show last Fall, to such an extent, as to induce him to provide for the sale of his machinery in this city and in Richmond—and we commend his advertisement on another page to the attention of farmers wanting such articles. And we would here remark, that every one having a really valuable farming implement not generally known to the public, could not, by years of effort, so well advance his interests, as by the exhibition of it at a single Show of our State Society, on which occasions farmers from a number of States are drawn together, and are enabled to judge for themselves of their utility.

Mr. Clarke's Churn.—The Churn advertised by Mr. Clarke, in our last paper, is, we are told, truly valuable, and worthy attention. We hope it may be introduced here, by some of our dairymen, or salesmen. There is something yet wanting in this line.

Rowe's PRIZE CRUSHER MILL.—We have recently received enquiries from the South for a mill which will perform the identical work promised for that advertised on another page, by Mr. Jas. Rowe, of Nashville, Tenn. An old and respected subscriber of our journal testifies to the excellent performance of several of these mills in Leon county, Florida, where he resides.

The "Hen Fever."—A correspondent at Frederick, Md. writes us word, that this fever, which has become an epidemic at the North, is "getting down this way fast," and asks why we have said so little about it, whilst the agricultural press at the North has teemed with articles on the subject. We have not been indifferent to it, but our space is generally occupied with matters deemed by us of equal interest.

We notice that two new Poultry Societies have been organized within a few months, in a neighboring State—the "Penna. Poultry Society," with Prof. Jas. McClintock, M. D. President, and the "State Poultry Society of Penna. for the promotion of the improved breeds of Poultry in the U. S." with John Price Wetherill, Esq. President, six Vice Presidents, Managers, Counsellor, &c. The N. E. Poultry Society has just elected officers for the present year. The Worcester Herald gives an account of Mrs. E. Herbert's recent sale of Cochin China fowls in England. The sale took place in London at the Baker street Bazaar, by Mr. Straford; 80 white birds (Shanghaes) were sold for the aggregate sum of £316 2s. Mr. Sturgeon pur-

chased one of the fowls at 20 guineas; one pullet realized the owner 13 guineas—another 10 guineas! These figures show large, yet we learn are equalled at home. We were invited a few days since to Adams & Co.'s express office, to see a pair of the "Gallus Giganteus," belonging to Dr. G. W. Lawrence, of Catonsville, Md. sent to him by Mr. Geo. Smith, of Valley Falls, R. I. to breed from—one hundred dollars (as we learn from Dr. L.) *has been refused for the stag alone*. They were the superior Brahma fowl, and larger fowls we have seldom seen. Dr. Lawrence has weighed and measured them, and reports to us, that the male bird (only 10 mos. old) measured in height $38\frac{1}{2}$ inches, and weighed $12\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.—the hen weighed $9\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. The meat of these fowls are as delicate as the partridge in appearance, and so, unlike many of the large breeds—They are said to be the best layers among all of the choice breeds, eggs larger and in greater quantities.

"TERRA CULTURE."—Certain publications have been going the rounds of the papers for some time past, in reference to a wonderful discovery, professed to have been made by Mr. Russell Comstock, who, it is said, avers that he received an offer of \$500,000 from a committee of Congress, before whom he had presented himself, for his discovery, and that he had received large offers from one or more legislative bodies, to the same effect, &c. He made these statements to the State Agricultural Society, of New York, (as we learn from the "Rural New Yorker," published in the vicinity of Mr. Comstock's residence,) which appointed a committee to investigate the subject.—"The committee were unable to make a report at the time, but subsequently the late A. J. DOWNING, Esq., (the editor of the Horticulturist) who was one of the committee, responded to the numerous calls of the public, and submitted a lucid, and we doubt not, satisfactory disclosure." This report was published in the Horticulturist for 1851, page 153, and if the reader will turn to the page indicated, he will find the claims of the "discoverer" ridiculed in the most genteel style imaginable. Having frequently of late been asked for information upon the subject, we have deemed it proper to make this allusion to it.

A subscriber in Lancaster Co. Va. in remitting his own, and the subscription for a neighbor, to the American Farmer, adds:

"It gives me great pleasure to see your most valuable periodical finding its way to many who a few years since, despised book farming. When I commenced taking your paper at this place, you had not a subscriber in the neighborhood. I find you now have a number, and I trust in a year or two you will have as many more; and may I not hope for double that number? I am trying to do something in the way of resuscitating a farm worn down by hard tillage and no returns. Lime, ashes and clover are my strong holds. You shall here from me again."

PURE BRED STOCK.—We would call attention to the advertisement of Col. Morris, on another page, offering at private sale a number of Male animals of pure blood. Catalogues can be had at this office.

The Pa. State Agricultural Society holds its annual exhibition at Pittsburg, Pa. Sept. 27, 28 and 29—and The Washington Co. (Md.) Society holds its Show Oct. 19th, 20th and 21st, at Hagerstown.

REPORT OF THE STATE CHEMIST.

The third Report of this officer has been made to the Legislature of Maryland, and 12,500 copies have been ordered to be printed by that body. All Maryland farmers who may wish to obtain copies, will receive them on application to the delegates or senators from their respective counties—others, out of the State, can be supplied at 25 cents per copy, at the office of the American Farmer. The postage, if prepaid, will be 5 cents additional.

The report makes 160 octavo pages, containing much useful matter, which every farmer will find worth preserving—We will make some extracts, from time to time, as our limits will permit. We are frequently asked for information as to the manner in which samples of soil should be taken for analysis—We extract the following from a chapter on the subject of analysis, the method of analysing, &c.:

"The specimens of soil sent for analysis are frequently so improperly taken, that their analysis would prove nothing when done.

"With a clean spade a hole should be dug to the depth of the surface soil; a slice of uniform thickness (about one inch) should be taken from the top to the bottom of the hole. This operation should be repeated in three or four different places on the same kind of soil; the different specimens thus obtained should then be mixed together, put in a clean bag, with the name of the owner and locality marked upon it. The productiveness, former manures, &c., should be stated in a note accompanying the samples. Specimens of the sub-soil should be taken in the same manner as the surface-soil, care being taken to prevent any mixture of the surface-soil with it."

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR:—Enclosed you will find one dollar, my third year's subscription for the American Farmer. My professional services claim so much of my time, that I do not examine your valuable paper as much as under other circumstances I would delight to do. I concluded at one time to discontinue the American Farmer and subscribe for a Southern paper, which perhaps would be better adapted to southern agriculture, but after reading your two last numbers, (either of which being worth the subscription) I determined to continue the paper.

I think your efforts are inspiring American farmers with praiseworthy enthusiasm in the improvement of their worn-out lands, as well as in agriculture. I hope you will not relax your laudable ambition, till our forsaken farms shall smile with herbage, and our discouraged farmers rejoice at the scene. I wish you great success. Posterity will bless you, should money fall short in remunerating you.

T. N. JOHNSON,
Buckingham Co. Va.

AGRICULTURAL CLUBS AND SOCIETIES.

Mr. Wm. Garey, formerly of this city, but for a number of years a resident of Mecklenburg Co. Va. on a recent visit, informed us, that the club, in his neighborhood, of which he was one of the original members, has been the means of much good in the way of improvement in that section—and that one or more additional clubs were about being formed on the same principles of the old *Hole and Corner Club*.

Farmer's Club of Frederick.—A meeting of this newly formed Club is to be held on the first Saturday of this month, to consider upon the propriety of holding a Cattle Show next Fall. The following gentlemen constitute the Board of Managers of the Club, viz:—Messrs. A. Kimmell, Ml. Keefer, O. Horsey, F. Cramer, J. W. Charlton, Jno. Noonan, S. Bowls, Jesse Wright, V. Adams, R. J. Lamar, B. A. Cunningham, W. A. Albaugh, C. Stably.

A new Agricultural Society.—A meeting of the farmers of Shenandoah, Rockingham and Page counties, Va. held a meeting at New Market on the 5th ult. and adopted a constitution, drafted by Col. Tho. Baswell, of Page, for the formation of a society to improve and advance the condition of agriculture, horticulture, and the auxiliary mechanics. Annual exhibitions are to be held.

Virginia Agricultural Soc.—The meeting of this Society on the 10th ult. at Richmond, was numerously attended, and (we learn from the *Times*), its proceedings were characterized by a zeal and an enthusiasm that auger well for the now languishing cause of Virginia Agriculture.

Mr. Cocke of Powhatan, on taking the chair delivered a brief but sensible and pertinent address. He adverted to the flourishing condition of agriculture in other States in the Union, and pointed out succinctly the measures which in his opinion should be adopted to encourage and build up this branch of industry in our own Commonwealth.

Virginia State Agricultural Society.—At a meeting of the Virginia State Agricultural Society, held in the Hall of the House of Delegates on Thursday evening, the 10th of March, 1853:

The President on assuming the duties of the office unanimously conferred upon him in his absence, by the last annual meeting, availed himself of this first suitable occasion to express to the Society in a neat and felicitous address, his sense of obligation for the honor conferred upon him, and his readiness assiduously to devote whatever of talent or influence he might possess, to the furtherance of the objects, and accomplishment of the beneficent ends for which the Society was instituted.

Mr. Harvie, of Amelia, from the committee appointed by the Executive Committee, to recommend resolutions for the adoption of the Society, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted, viz:

1. Resolved, That the Executive Committee recommend to the Society to hold an Agricultural Fair during the ensuing Fall.

2. Resolved, That the Executive Committee confer with the Council of the city of Richmond, in order to procure from that body grounds for the exhibition, and such other aids as the city may furnish.

3. Resolved, That the members of the Society be called on to guarantee or subscribe such amount as may be indispensable to hold the first fair.

4. Resolved, as the sense of this Society, That the cause of Agriculture will be essentially promoted by the extension of pecuniary aid to it on the part of the Legislature.

Mr. B. Johnson Barbour, of Orange, on being called on by the President, made a most interesting and able address. As we hope to have the pleasure of laying it before the public under the resolution requesting a copy for publication, we will not attempt a sketch which would very imperfectly repre-

sent the fascination with which he invested the numerous points discussed; we must content ourselves with saying, that in a manner original, humorous and impressive, for more than an hour he fixed the attention of the delighted audience.

Mr. J. Ravenscroft Jones, referring to the third resolution in the series adopted above, and the necessity of an immediate response thereto, proposed in behalf of his county, to become responsible for the payment of one hundred dollars, and invited the co-operation of other members with him in this plan for augmenting the resources of the Society; and thereupon the following paper was prepared and subscribed, as follows, viz:

We, whose names are hereto subscribed, do bind ourselves to be personally responsible to the Executive Committee of the Virginia State Agricultural Society for one hundred dollars, for and on behalf of our own counties respectively. Signed

J. Ravenscroft Jones and E. B. Jones, of Brumwick; P. St. George Cocke, of Powhatan; Lewis E. Harvie, of Amelia.

W. W. Gilmer, F. G. Ruffin, F. E. P. Carr, R. W. N. Noland, R. W. Anderson, W. L. Dabney, J. R. Woods, T. J. Randolph, R. Colston, of Albemarle.

E. F. Harrison, E. J. Harrison, and Ambrose Ford, of Cumberland; W. E. Martin, and James C. Gates, of Chesterfield; E. V. White, and T. V. Kean, of Caroline; P. M. Tabb, Jr. of Henrico; W. B. Stanard of Goochland; Edward Gresham, W. Boulware, S. S. Gresham, and B. F. Dew, of King & Queen; Richard Irby, T. H. Campbell, and E. G. Booth, of Nottoway; W. G. Crenshaw, and B. J. Barbour, of Orange—\$125; T. J. Bland, of Prince George; Charles Bruce, of Charlotte; J. B. Stoval, and Wm. H. Clarke, of Halifax.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Society are hereby tendered to our President, and to Mr. J. B. Barbour, for the eloquent addresses delivered before us this evening, and that copies thereof be requested for publication.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be authorized to confer with the City Councils of other cities and towns, as well as that of the city of Richmond, to procure facilities and means for the fall exhibition.

CHAS. B. WILLIAMS,
Recording Secretary.

Washington Co. Md. Agricultural Society.—The following officers have been elected for the present year:

President—David Brumbaugh.

Vice Presidents—Jacob Miller, John Ash, John T. Mason, Henry Ankeny, Jas. Coudy, George H. Kennedy, Wm. B. McAtee, Frederick Rohrer, John Beckley, Daniel Startzman, John Booth.

Recording Secretary—Joseph P. Mong.

Corresponding Secretary—Wm. F. Brannan.

Treasurer—H. K. Tice.

Executive Committee—A. Rench, Joseph Garner, Otto Williams, David Zeller, L. P. Fiery, Jacob Winders, Frederick Zeigler, Martin F. Rohrer, Dr. R. F. Kennedy, John W. Breathed, H. Landis, Wm. Hall.

Board of Managers—David Brumbaugh, John H. Heysen, Isaac Motter, Jacob Fiery, Dr. S. S. Lungren.

Warren Co. N. C. Agricultural Society.—The following officers have been elected for the present year:

President—Hon. D. Turner.

Vice Presidents—Dr. R. C. Pritchard, Dr. Thos. J. Pitchfork, Dr. Thomas E. Wilson.

Recording Secretary—Thomas A. Montgomery.

Corresponding Secretary—Hon. W. N. Edwards.

Treasurer—John White.

Directors—Joseph F. Jones, John B. Williams, W. H. A. Kearney, Robert N. Vernal, G. W. Nicholson, Dr. W. J. Hawkins.

Dr. Charles Skinner was selected to deliver an address to the Society at the regular meeting in November.

The subject of "The resuscitation of our worn-out lands" was chosen as the one for general discussion at the next regular meeting.

North Carolina State Agricultural Society.—At a called meeting of the State Agricultural Society on Tuesday, the 30th of November, present: John S. Dancy, President; N. W. Woodfin, Vice President; James F. Taylor, Recording Secretary; Wilson Whitaker, Treasurer; Calvin H. Wiley, Richard H. Smith, Lewis Thompson, Charles Hinton, Richard H. Battee, Alpheus Jones, and L. O'B. Branch, members, the following programme was agreed upon for the Indian Corn Sweepstakes, for 1853.

Conditions.—Competitors are to reside in the State of North Carolina.

Any person can signify his intention to become a competitor between the date of this meeting and the 1st day of May, 1853, by sending to the Treasurer of the State Agricultural Society, Wilson Whitaker, Esq. \$5.00 (five dollars.)

Each competitor must select two or more persons acquainted with the character of his land, who shall mark off one or more acres of 70 yards square, which in their opinion will not make to exceed three barrels of corn.

The plowing, planting, manuring, and cultivating, to be left to the option of the competitor.

Any variety of Indian Corn can be used.

The product to be gathered and measured in the presence of two or more distinguished persons, and the quantity made to be certified to by the same.

The quantity made, together with the plan pursued from the first ploughing to the gathering, to be transmitted to James F. Taylor, Wilson Whitaker, and Richard H. Battee, of Raleigh, who constitute the committee of awards.

The competitor making the most to the acre will be entitled to one-half the sum raised, subject to a deduction of 15 per cent., which will go to the support of the State Agricultural Society.

The competitor making the second best crop will receive two-thirds of the remaining half, subject to the same deduction.

Should evidence reach the committee of unfair management on the part of any competitor, his name shall be stricken from the list, and his money returned. By order of the Society,

JAMES F. TAYLOR, Sec'y.

A correspondent in the Boston Cultivator, gives the following as the best medicine he has used with stilled horses, and he has had much experience in that line:—"Boil about a peck of sumac root, and make it very strong, then strain it, and add a little hog's lard, and simmer over a slow fire, to make a salve, then put in two ounces of camphor gum; I have found it convenient to keep it on hand—Rub the part afflicted thoroughly, and bathe with a hot iron. It is unnecessary and cruel to cord the well leg, to compel the horse to stand on the lame one."

FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Prepared by John Pease, Florist, 279 Lexington st. for the American Farmer.

After confinement for several months and being protected by artificial heat, plants will require more air as the weather becomes warm and the sun has more effect in raising the thermometer. When the season will permit us to dispense with fire, and the nights are more moderate, no injurious effects need be apprehended if plenty of air and watering be attended to properly. Give frequent syringing, and attend to fumigating, as the insects destroy the beauty both of bloom and plants, if allowed to remain.

Pelargoniums will now begin to throw up their flower stems; discontinue syringing when coming in bloom, and give occasionally liquid guano to invigorate and make them flower stronger.

Camellias will be growing, and will require to be a little shaded from the hot sun by covering the glass inside with some composition; put on with a brush, so that it will not wash off, but that would be easily gotten off at any time when desirable.

Dahlias for early blooming, remove into large pots or tubs, and forward those that are about sprouting; increase from cuttings or division of roots of such as are worthy of cultivation.

Japan Lillies will be throwing up their stems—repot in suitable pots for flowering, as it is necessary to put them in good sized pots without removing afterwards; the less they are disturbed the better when once planted.

Pansies remove in fresh pots, and have them in rather a shady place, as they continue in bloom much longer.

Carnations and *Pinks* tie up to stakes and train them neatly; don't keep them too warm, but give all the air possible through the day, and when in bloom give them a partial shading through the day.

Achimenes and *Gloxiniias*—pot all now for a late bloom; and remove those well advanced into larger pots, to have a successional bloom through the season.

Hydrangeas, *Lagerstroemias*, *Pomegranates*, and all such deciduous plants, bring forward from their winter quarters, and prune them to a proper shape; also repot such as need more room, and give more plentiful supplies of water or liquid guano to invigorate the growth.

Roses, or other hardy plants might be put out this month, if the weather is favorable, towards the latter part.

Herbaceous Plants remove, and plant out in the borders, and sow seeds generally of annuals and biennials, to bloom through the summer; plant out such as have been raised early in pots to have an early bloom, and thus have them flowering in succession through the summer.

Tulips and *Hyacinths* will require some attention—keep clean and tie up such as are not sufficiently strong to support themselves.

Chrysanthemums—Part the roots, and put in cuttings of kinds that are wanted, and what have been in pots plant out in the borders.

Verbenas plant out, and propagate the most showy varieties if wanted.

Pruning of all out-door shrubbery may be done the first of the month, if not done before—prepare the borders, and have them ready to receive such plants and seeds as are wanted out for the summer. Box edging plant and trim before the season is too far advanced, otherwise it becomes brown and discolored for some time.

ASPERTON, NEAR FARNHAM CHURCH, }
RICHMOND CO. VA. Dec. 14, '52. }

Dear Sir:—Having recently purchased a farm named as above, and being desirous of improving the land in the quickest and most economical manner, I must trespass on your time and patience long enough for you to give me some few suggestions in regard to the matter.

The land I think is naturally of good quality—that is, such as I think susceptible of improvement, it being a clay soil, but has been impoverished by injudicious cultivation. I think the soil is deficient in lime, like most of the land in lower Virginia, from broom sedge putting up in the field, also, pines appear to grow rapidly, where the land had been cleaned and cultivated a few years ago.

Please let me know the best manner of applying lime, and what kind I should use—whether stone lime, loose, such as is sold in your city at about 6 cents per bushel, or unslaked lime in bbls., and the quantity per acre. The lime I want to apply on a field I design putting in corn next spring. (1)

There is a considerable quantity of blue thistle on my land, which I would be glad to get cleared off, and would thank you for some information in regard to the most effectual manner of eradicating the troublesome plant. (2)

We are very deficient in good pastures in this section of country; and I want you also to give me some information in regard to the formation of a meadow for pasture—the proper time of setting the same—kind of seed—when I should commence grazing same, &c.; and whether it is better to have a permanent pasture, or graze the fields alternately each year. (3)

Yours respectfully, HY. DIDIER.

Replies by the Editor of the American Farmer.

1. As to the "quickest and most economical" manner of improving worn out lands, that is a question that involves so many considerations, that we cannot undertake to solve it. The land of our correspondent may be deficient only in a few substances, and rich in most others. Without an analysis, it is impossible to say generally what it may want to restore it. Of this we think, from his description, that, in the first place, it needs lime. Possibly his quickest plan would be, to give to each acre he may intend for corn, 400 pounds guano, 1 bushel of plaster, and 2 bushels of salt,—mix the whole together, plough it in, and top-dress with ashes. Or to dissolve bone dust in dilute sulphuric acid, and treat each acre with a top-dressing of 6 or 8 bushels, to be harrowed in, and then dress at the rate of 10 bushels of ashes, per acre. If however, he has plenty of barn-yard or stable manure, let him dress each acre with 20 double horse-cart loads, plough it in, harrow, and roll;—then dress with 20, 30 or 50 bushels of lime, or the same quantity of ashes, and then plant it in corn—seed his corn land to wheat, *next fall*, and seed it to clover the succeeding spring.

In the meantime let him gather materials for making composts for next year, in the way pointed out in our October No. We do not go in so much for *quick*, as for *thorough and lasting improvements*.

2. The indications pointed out by our correspondent show that his land wants liming. For information upon this subject, we refer him to our Feb. No. p. 254, and March No. p. 303.

2. The blue thistle, like all other weeds and pests of the farm, are only to be eradicated by patience

—by row culture, working the ground often, cutting up every plant that appears, and never permitting any to go to seed. From the vast number of seed buried in the ground, this may take two or three years; but perseverance will overcome this and all other pests.

3. Our February, March, and present number, all contain full information upon this subject.

If the size of our correspondent's field is sufficiently large to admit of division, we would advise him to divide it. The first crop of grass may be cut for hay—or that of one of the pasture lots, if that will furnish a supply, and grazed the residue of the season. The grazing may commence after the first crop of grass shall have been cut the first year.

We desire our correspondent to bear this in mind:—Lime should form the groundwork of all good pastures. If the land be not really rich, it must be made so by plentiful supplies of nutritive manures. To keep up the integrity of a pasture, it is necessary that it be top-dressed in the way pointed out in the numbers to which we have referred.

For a full discussion of the subject of grasses, &c. we refer to vol 6, from p. 333 to 340, and from 389 to 396.

For the American Farmer.

SOWING CLOVER-SEED AMONG CORN, &c.
ROCKBRIDGE, VA. February 20, '53.

Mr. Editor:—In the last No. of the Farmer you say:—

"We apprehend, that, if our correspondent were to sow clover-seed at the time of the last working of his corn, the succeeding winter would kill every plant as dead as Chelsea."

Your apprehension is unfounded. If you will visit this neighborhood, I will show you large fields beautifully set with clover, which was sown at the last working of the corn. The experiment has been tried here for several years, with every kind of winter, and it has uniformly succeeded.

I have obtained a good stand of clover by sowing it in early with buckwheat. A very common practice here is to sow it in October with wheat.

You advise another correspondent to sow oats with his clover-seed, to protect the young clover. I don't think clover needs "protection" any more than wheat or corn. Just walk with me over the clover lot in front of my house, and I will show you fifty patches of the thickest and most luxuriant clover-sod you ever set your foot upon, which grew up without any protection whatever, in the full blaze of the sun. The lot was sown with wheat in the fall of 1851, except these spots, which were then covered with large corn-shocks, which were removed in the winter. The whole lot was sown with clover-seed, plastered and rolled, in the spring of '52. The unprotected spots were the best throughout the season; and such has been my uniform experience for the last ten years. Clover needs plaster when young, but, in my opinion, it does not need the "protection" of a growing crop of any kind—to overshadow it, and rob it of its food. Can refuse salt be purchased in your city?

C. C. B.

Remarks by the Editor.

We have seen instances where clover sown at the last working of corn have succeeded; but we have seen many more, where the plants were al-

most entirely uprooted by the alternate freezings and thawings of winter and early spring. The concurring circumstances of favorable *localities*, and *winters*, would render the practice safe and convenient, but as a general practice we cannot recommend it.

We have seen cases in which the seeding of clover-seed at the last working of the corn, accompanied in some cases with *oats*, and at others with *buckwheat*, where the success was all that could be desired. We have seeded timothy with buckwheat, and obtained a most excellent stand of the former.

Refuse salt can be purchased in Baltimore of most all of the packers, as Messrs. *Gilbert Cassard & Son*, Mr. *John D. Early*, Mr. *Charles Hoffman*, Messrs. *Henry Rieman & Son*, as well as of others engaged in that business, whose firms we cannot now call to mind, at 15 a 16 cts. per bushel.

While our correspondent shall be purchasing "Refuse Salt,"—if it would not be asking too much of him—we should like him to buy a ton of *Chandlers' Graves, or Cracklins*, from the same party, and mix with it fifty bushels of ashes, form it into compost, and apply it to five acres of his corn ground, and report the result to us, whether favorable or unfavorable.

If he can add to this compost forty bushels of ground charcoal, and five bushels of plaster, he will add greatly to its efficiency and value. The experiment will be inexpensive, and we are very sure that it will pay compound interest. The compost should be ploughed in—the ground thoroughly prepared.

REVIEW OF THE TOBACCO & GRAIN MARKETS.

Prep. for the American Farmer by J. W. & E. Reynolds.

The new crop of Tobacco has commenced coming in, and it has found ready sale, the market being bare of the old. Buyers have come forward and purchased freely—taking it as fast as it was inspected. We quote common dark crop and second at \$4 a 4½; middling to good crop \$5 a 6; fine \$6 a 7. The finer qualities do not sell as freely as the common.

Wheat, red, \$1 a 1.05; white \$1.05 a 1.10. Corn, white 45 a 53c; yellow 55 a 57c. Oats 34 a 36c.

Flour—Howard street, \$4.62; city mills, \$4.75, and market flat, the last steamer's news being considered unfavorable; family flour, \$6, and bakers' extra, \$5.50; Rye Flour, \$3.75; Corn Meal, \$2.87½ a \$3—Cloverseed has advanced, stocks being in very few hands—sales at \$7.25 a \$7.75 per bushel, according to quality; Hay, baled, \$18 a \$20, and baled Straw, \$10 a \$12; Plaster, \$4 per ton—\$12 a \$1.25 per bbl. for ground; Rice, \$4 a \$1.25 per 100 lbs.; Beans, \$1.25 per bushel, and Peas, \$1.37; Molasses—N. O., 28 a 29½ c.—Cuba, 21 a 24—Porto Rico, 24 a 29c.; Sugar, N. O., \$1 a \$5.75, Cuba, \$4.75 a \$5.75, P. R., \$4.50 a \$6.50—all for new crop; Fish, Mackeral, No. 1, \$12½ a \$13½, No. 2, 10½, No. 3, large, 8½ a 8¾; Beef Cattle—Market well supplied; prices range from \$3.26 to 4.50 on the hoof, averaging \$3.75 gross; nett \$7.50 to 9. Hogs—Sales at the scales to-day of live hogs at \$7 a 7½, downward tendency.

Guano.—There is no Peruvian in this market, and the demand is very considerable; farmers have consequently turned their attention to other kinds, and the various fertilizers offered by manufacturers. We believe there has been but a single arrival of Peruvian during the past month. We quote African, \$35—No. 2 Patagonian, \$33 a 35—No. 3, \$28 a 30—Mexican, \$30—all per ton of 2000 lbs.

Maryland State Agricultural Society,

BALTIMORE, March 9, 1853.

Pursuant to call, the Society met at the Hall this evening, and the meeting was organized by calling to the chair *Geo. S. Holliday*, Esq. V. P. for Kent county.

The special object of the meeting, it was then stated, was for the purpose of receiving the report of the Committee appointed by the Society, on the subject of the Inspection Laws of Maryland.

Mr. Wilson M. Carey, of Baltimore, from the Committee, presented a report, which was read.

Dr. David Stewart, of Baltimore, from the same Committee, asked leave to present some views upon the subject, in a paper which was read, somewhat differing from those presented by Mr. Carey—but afterwards, by permission, withdrew the same.

The report of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, on the subject of Inspections, was, on motion, read to the Society—after which Mr. Ramsay M'Henry, of Harford, offered the following resolutions, which were read:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Society, the present Inspection system—including the compulsory weighing, measuring and inspecting, by public officers, at fixed rates, of the product of agricultural industry, or the commodities purchased and consumed by planters and farmers, is costly, vexatious and absolutely hurtful to that portion of the community engaged in the cultivation of the soil.

Resolved therefore, That, as the best accredited organ of the agriculturists of Maryland, this Society earnestly recommends the repeal of all laws under which State Inspectors, Weighers, Measurers and Gaugers are appointed—such repeal, not only in justice to the present incumbents of the offices proposed to be abolished, but likewise in view of the propriety of due notice to all interested, of the important change contemplated, not to take effect until the expiration of the terms for which said office-holders are now respectively commissioned.

Resolved, That an attested copy of the Report of the Committee on Inspections, and also of the proceedings thereon had by this Society, be transmitted by the President to each of the presiding officers of the two houses of the General Assembly of Maryland, for presentation to those bodies, with a respectful request that the same be taken into serious consideration.

Mr. Crichton, of Baltimore, moved that a Committee of one from each branch of the classes interested in the sale and use of Guano, be appointed to prepare a bill to be presented to the Legislature, relative to the Inspection thereof—which not being seconded, was withdrawn. Mr. Crichton, in offering his motion, made some remarks on the nature of the trade in guano, and was replied to by Mr. M'Henry.

Dr. Higgins asked to be excused from voting on the question of the adoption of the report and resolutions offered by the Committee, on the ground that there was a difference in the views contained therein, and those in his Report to the Legislature, which he was about presenting to that body.

The vote was then taken on the Report, and also on the resolutions, and they were adopted.

On motion of Mr. M. Goldsborough, a Committee was directed to be appointed, to present the report of the Committee and the resolutions adopted by this meeting, to the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Delegates. The chair appointed Mr. M'Henry, and Mr. T. S. Iglesias, of Anne Arundel Co. the Committee.

The following letter from Geo. W. Dobbin, Esq. Cor. Sec. of the Society, was received and read:

BALTIMORE, March 9, 1853.

To the Maryland State Agricultural Society:

GENTLEMEN.—In order that the vacancy thus occasioned may be filled in time for the discharge of the duties devolved upon the office by the next Exhibition, I take the occasion of the present special meeting of the Society to resign my office of Corresponding Secretary.

In relinquishing the active participation in its affairs I have heretofore had, I pray you to believe that I shall not feel the less interest in the continued and increasing prosperity of an institution which I think second to no other in dignity and importance. I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. DOBBIN.

Col. Ware, of Va. moved that the resignation be not accepted, and the Secretary be directed to ask Mr. Dobbin to withdraw it. Mr. Carey seconded the motion, and it was unanimously adopted.

The Secretary presented a copy of the proceedings of the Southern Central Agricultural Society, proposing to hold a Convention of the farmers and planters of the Southern States at Montgomery, Alab. on the first Monday in May next, and moved that a delegation be appointed from this Society to attend the same—which was concurred in, and Messrs. Calvert, Pres't. and Jno. Merryman, Jr. V. P. for Balt. Co. and C. P. Holcomb, V. P. for Delaware, were appointed.

The Society then adjourned.

SAM'L. SANDS, Sec'y.

ROSE SLIPS.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

MR. EDITOR.—I observe in the Feb. No. of your valuable paper a question as to the proper mode of raising Rose slips. Mr. Feast, a very high authority upon the subject, has prescribed a method which will no doubt prove very successful in those parts of the country where sand is accessible.—Having been very successful in a plan somewhat different, I take the liberty of offering it to your readers, hoping that it may afford them as much pleasure and advantage as it has hitherto done to me. The first preparation for setting Rose slips on my plan, is to get the mould from the woods, of the lightest kind, either from the roots of an old tree or from beneath a pile of rotted leaves; a box that leaks well will answer as well as flower pots for holding the earth. Any wood is old enough to make good slips from which a rose has dropped, and those are always the best slips which have borne a fine rose. Pull off the little branch on which the rose has bloomed, at the joints; break off a few of the lower leaves and stick the slip upright in your box or flower pot, putting as many as you please in one box or flower-pot, as they will grow quite close together; let there be two or more buds in the earth; put your box or pot in the sun, and water them three times a day, unless it rains; should they get dry once, they wither, and no more life will be found in them. June is gen-

erally as early as the roses have bloomed and dropped. At any time during the summer, after the slips have taken root, and put out vigorously, should there be a rainy season, the young roses may be removed to your garden from your boxes; or if persons wish to wait till autumn, September is better than the later months for moving them, if it is not too hot and dry. I have had China, Bourbon and Noisette roses of different kinds, blooming so as to ornament the border, a few months after being pulled from the boxes. With respect to *Salvias*, *Verbenas*, and plants of their nature, they grow readily from the slip, but should be kept in the shade for a week or so after being taken up; they should be kept carefully watered, and may be turned out of the flower pot in a week or two, in the garden, where they will bloom and be an ornament in a short time. The *Pyrus Japonica* and Double *Althea* grow readily from the slip—treated as rose slips are, except that they should be pulled or cut before they put forth their leaves in spring—or after they lose them in the autumn. The Double *Althea* will grow to be a foot and half high, and flower finely in the August after the slip has been pulled or cut from the bush.

A LADY, Who derives much instruction and gratification from the *Floral Department* of the Am. Farmer, [The communication of "W. M." accompanying the above, has interested us, and we regret that it has been mislaid. It will, however, come to light again, and be attended to.—*Ed.*

SELECTIONS OF FLOWERING PLANTS FOR THE GARDEN.

The following which we copy from "Breck's Book of Flowers," is suited to the season, and we, therefore, commend it to our lady-readers:— "To raise your flowers, various arts combine; Study those well, and fancy's flight decline; If you would have a vivid, vigorous breed, Of every kind, examine well the seed; Learn to what elements your plants belong, What is their constitution, weak or strong; Be their physician, careful of their lives, And see that every species daily thrives; These love much air, these on much earth rely, These, without constant warmth, decay and die; Supply the wants of each, and they will pay For all your care throughout each succeeding day."

"To select the most desirable plants, and to arrange them with good taste, requires an extensive knowledge of the floral kingdom. The time of flowering must be known, the height, hardness, habits, odors, &c.; also the effect of the combination of different colors, so that the plants may be arranged in such a manner as to produce the happiest effect. *

"Some persons anxious for a great variety, crowd too many plants in a small space; consequently have nothing in perfection. This is too often the case with young beginners, and it is not uncommon to see the small patch devoted to flowers as unsightly as if it were filled with weeds. It is much better to be confined to a few fine varieties and cultivate them well, than to pursue the careless style which is frequently seen in the flower garden, or what is denominated as such."

Warts, on the teats of cows, can be cured by the application of lamp oil, whether the cow be dry or giving milk—apply the oil several times, and the largest sized wart, it is said, will be cured.

GUANO vs. CHAPPELL'S FERTILIZER.

PARKHURST, Md. Feb. 21, 1853.

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

DEAR SIR:—I have determined to send to you for publication a statement of my experience in regard to Mr. P. S. Chappell's concentrated manures; in doing which, permit me to say that I am actuated by no desire to do him the slightest injustice, but to do what I conceive to be a duty which Agriculturalists owe each other.

Last year I purchased a tract of land adjoining the estate upon which I reside, and as a large portion of it was worn out by bad cultivation, I determined in the spring to test the qualities of several of the different manures, which the farmers in my neighborhood are informed of through the medium of pamphlets, &c. wherein their many virtues are set forth, and the vast superiority of each kind over all others! As it was a matter of importance to me to get my land well set in clover in the shortest possible time, I determined to measure off several acres of the poorest of this land, which I designed for corn, after applying various manures, so as to be able to test their comparative value, by the fall, when I would adopt what I considered best to apply to the whole field with the wheat.

I sowed upon one measured acre 2 bbls. of 'Chappell's Chemical Salts,'—the price is \$3 per bbl. or \$6 per acre; upon the second acre I sowed the same quantity of Chappell's Bi-Phosphate of Lime—cost the same; upon a third acre, equally as poor, I sowed 250 lbs. of Peruvian Guano—cost, I think, a little less than \$6. Each acre was well prepared, planted in corn, and manured at the same time, the manure being put in with a heavy harrow. The corn was well worked from the time it came up until it was laid by, and although the constant rains during the season seem to have been so well suited for Mr. Chappell's manures, I must say that they did not apparently afford the slightest benefit to the corn, each acre yielding about one barrel, or about the same that it would have produced without the expenditure of \$6 per acre.—The guanoed acre yielded 5 bbls.

Although the manures of Mr. Chappell had failed to benefit my corn crop, I determined to defer expressing my opinion of their value upon my land until I could see what effect they would have upon wheat, which I sowed upon the same ground in the fall; and in answer to a letter from Mr. Chappell, asking me to state my opinion, I told him that it had been of no advantage to my corn, and that I thought unfavorably of it. Up to the present time, neither the "Salts" nor the "Bi-Phosphate of Lime" have imparted the slightest vigor to the wheat, at least one-half of which has died out for want of the necessary sustenance which neither the ground nor Mr. Chappell's manures seem to contain.

I will add, that I sowed the remainder of my corn land wheat with Guano last fall, which with the acre sowed with the same manure in the spring, promises to pay at least double for the outlay, besides giving me, I hope, a luxuriant growth of clover.

I remain, sir, very truly yours,

R. S. MERCER.

We publish the above from Mr. Mercer, one of the most respectable planters on West River, of this State, as to the effects of the Salts on his land. The following exhibits a more favorable action in another quarter. Mr. Cole is P. M. at Independent Hill, Va. and is an enterprising farmer:

"A good many of my neighbors put Guano on their wheat crop last fall, which looks well. I mixed Guano and Chappell's Fertilizer at the rate of 100 lbs. to the barrel of Salts. I have used Bones prepared in different ways by myself; I pay 30 cents per hundred for all I can get, both fresh and dry ones—I have dissolved them, after breaking with a sledge hammer, with the oil of vitriol, obtained at Alexandria; I have ground them in a cast-iron bark mill, and mixed ashes with them before using; I have burned them all to my satisfaction. I give the preference to the first preparation; its sets clover on poor land better than any other manure I have used, with the exception of stable manure. I have also used, in a small way, woollen rags; I paid 75 cents per hundred, and put them in a compost heap with other materials, but I did not observe the effect of the rags. I am now going to prepare some bones according to the directions in the Feb. No. of the Amer. Far. with ashes and sand—will the old dry bones, when broken up and mixed as directed, get warm and heat as fresh ones would? Respectfully yours, &c. BASIL COLE."

M'CORMICK'S REAPER.

BALTIMORE, March 23, 1853.

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

As I have just observed in the last number of the American Farmer, inserted at the request of a "Marylander," an extract from an article written by Mr. Booth, of Virginia, and published in the December No. of the "Southern Planter," denouncing my Reaper as "a magnificent and costly humbug," &c., this is to request room in the forthcoming No. of the "Farmer" to say to its readers that Mr. Booth availed himself of his privilege as a member of the Executive Committee of the State Agricultural Society of Va. to have his article published "by order of the Board," but by no means endorsed by it—and that in the May No. of your journal my answer to Mr. Booth will appear, taken from the "Southern Planter," when a better judgment can be formed in the premises. Very respectfully,

• *Baltimore, March 23, 1853.* C. H. M'CORMICK.

ROLLING SEED WHEAT IN GUANO.

GLEN-MARY, Cairns P. Office,
Cumberland Co. Va. 10th Feb. 1853. }

To the Editor of the American Farmer—

DEAR SIR:—I have been using Guano pretty extensively on my wheat crop, and I have rolled in Guano every grain that I have seeded, about 350 bushels. It takes about 25 lbs. per bushel. When the land is poor, I also roll it and sow broadcast about 150 lbs. per acre in addition. The rolling process is a new idea in this section; so far I am more than pleased with it; indeed, mine is the best crop in the neighborhood, and I attribute it entirely to the manner I have applied the Guano. I will probably give you the result when harvested. I mean to use the Guano in the same way with the Oat crop, which will soon be seeded.

My crop of Corn this year will be entirely upon river low grounds—about 90 acres. It has been under bad management, and somewhat galled in consequence of the river, in freshets, going through it, and badly ploughed, it is now well nigh broke up, with 4 horse ploughs, and I shall use Kettleswell's Salts freely upon it.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,

EDWARD W. SIMS.

Dr. M'Lane's Great Remedy for Liver Complaint.

 The proprietors of this justly celebrated medicine are in the daily receipt of the most gratifying testimonials of its excellence. Cases that had been given up as incurable by most skillful physicians, were cured immediately after these Pills were given. The certificates are so numerous, that it is impossible to publish them within the limits of a newspaper; but as it now is an established fact that M'Lane's Liver Pills are the best medicine ever offered for the cure of Hepatic derangement, their publication is rendered unnecessary. Those who suffer from that worst of scourges, Liver Complaint, should lose no time, but hasten to purchase and use this invaluable medicine.

M E D I C A L T E S T I M O N Y C A N N O T B E C O N T R O V E R T E D.

 One of the most startling cases is narrated of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge by Dr. John Butler, of Lowell, Turnbull Co. Ohio. The case was that of a young lady who had been very sick for eight years, and had consulted a number of physicians who had treated it as one of the Prolapsus Uteri. Dr. Butler was then called in, and for a time, believed with his predecessors that it was a case of Prolapsus. He was, however, soon forced to the conclusion that his patient was suffering from worms, and after much persuasion, prevailed upon her to take two doses of Dr. M'Lane's Vermifuge. This medicine had the effect of removing from her a countless number of the largest size. After she passed them, her health immediately returned. She is since married, and continues to enjoy excellent health.

 Sold by Druggists and Dealers generally throughout the United States. Ap 1-1t

FITS! FITS!! FITS!!!

PERSONS who are laboring under this distressing malady,  will find the VEGETABLE EPILEPTIC PILLS to be the only remedy that is deserved for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits. The Pills possess a specific action on the nervous system; and, although they are prepared especially for the purpose of curing fits, they will be found of especial benefit for all persons afflicted with weak nerves, or whose nervous system has been prostrated or shattered from any cause whatever. In chronic complaints, or diseases of long standing, superinduced by nervousness, they are exceedingly beneficial. Full directions accompany each box. Price \$2 per box, or two boxes for \$5. Persons out of the city, enclosing a remittance, will have the Pills sent them through the mail, *free of postage*. For sale by SETH S. HANCE, No. 109 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. to whom orders from all parts of the Union must be addressed,  and paid. Jan 1-1y

PERUVIAN GUANO.

THE undersigned, exclusive Agents of the Peruvian Government, for the importation and sale of Guano into the United States, have the honor of notifying to the farmers and dealers of this country, that they have settled in this city a branch of their Lima house (Peru) under the especial direction of their partner, Mr. Frederick Barreda, with the object of performing all the business relating to that Agency in the United States.

Following the views of the Peruvian Government, whose wish it is to establish a free and favorable market for this manure, offering the same facilities to importers and dealers of obtaining it from first hand, the undersigned have decided to sell the Guano at the rate of \$40 per ton of 2,340 lbs., put into good bags for all quantities above 20 tons, with due notice to purchasers, that all duties, charges or fees, now imposed, or that may hereafter be imposed upon the introduction of Guano by the laws of the different States into which it may be imported, will be paid by them, in addition, to the above named price of \$40 per ton.

Full cargoes of Guano can be purchased and delivered at any safe port of entry in the Chesapeake or Delaware Bays, or their tributaries.

The consignees only warrant as proceeding from Peru the bags of Guano marked with their true mark, and sold by them or their Agents.

For further particulars apply to

F. BARREDA & BROTHER,
No. 62 S. Gay st., Baltimore, or to
T. W. RILEY, 42 South street,
Our Agent in New York.

July 1-1y.

Chappell's Improved Fertilizer, IN COMPARISON WITH PERUVIAN GUANO.

In the March number of the American Farmer we presented a number of letters from gentlemen of the highest respectability, testifying to the efficacy of

"CHAPPELL'S IMPROVED FERTILIZER," Its durability, unvarying success, and its superiority as a renovator of "exhausted and worn-out lands" over Guano or any other manure, and we now offer the following letter, from one of the *best practical farmers* in Maryland, who has fully tested the value of "Chappell's Fertilizer" in comparison with Guano and all the concentrated manures of the day, for the past three years, and with what success, may be better ascertained from his letter, to which we respectfully refer, as the facts stated by him confirm all that we have stated in our previous advertisement relative to this manure's valuable fertilizing properties.

The astonishing effects produced by the use of our Fertilizer upon the Corn crops last season, and the appearance of the Wheat upon which it was used last fall, *being so favorable in all sections of the country*, has created a demand for the Fertilizer this spring much beyond our anticipations. As yet, we have been enabled to supply all orders with which we have been favored, but for the purpose of certainly securing a supply, farmers who may wish to use the Fertilizer upon their spring crops should order at once to prevent disappointment. It may be proper to state that all orders entrusted to our agents mentioned below, will be promptly and carefully executed.

ALBONI FARM, BALT. CO. March 8, 1853.

Mr. P. Stockton Chappell—DEAR SIR: Your letter of 4th inst. asking my experience in the use of Chappell's Fertilizer, has just reached me. In reply, I would say, that I have been using your Fertilizer for the past three years with most marked and satisfactory results. I commenced using it upon almost entirely unproductive land, alongside of No. 1 Peruvian Guano—400 lbs. of Peruvian Guano against 4 barrels of Fertilizer, (the same cost per acre.) The land was seeded in Oats, the crop a fair one, with but little if any perceptible difference in the result. After the oat crop, the land was sown with Rye and Clover and Orchard grass, without any additional manure. At a very early stage of the crop, the difference in favor of the Fertilizer part could be plainly seen, and continued so until harvest, when the crop was just double where the Fertilizer was used. After the oat crop was off, I applied 10 bushels of ashes per acre; the crop of grass was very fine, but on the Fertilizer part fully two-thirds more than on the guanoed part.

I have also used it upon Potatoes for the three past years with like success; I use 4 barrels to the acre, 2 barrels broadcast and 2 in the drill, which leaves me, after the potatoes, a fine crop of Wheat and good set of Clover or Timothy, without additional manure. Last spring I used at the rate of three barrels per acre for Corn, broadcast, on this land, with the most pleasing results.

In prompt action, the Fertilizer, with me, is equal to the best Peruvian Guano; in permanent improvement of the soil, Guano will bear no comparison with the Fertilizer.

I change my location this spring, therefore I shall not want as much as if I remained here, but as soon as I find that it produces the same effects up-

the ground of my next location, you may consider me a *permanent* customer.

With me, 4 barrels of Fertilizer is fully equal to 25 double horse cart loads of manure, in both *promptness* and *permanency*; and I would add, that I have used most or all of the concentrated manures of the day, and I have found *none* to equal the *Fertilizer* as regards *profit*, which is the great consideration with the *practical man*, like myself, "who earns his bread by the sweat of his brow."

Respectfully yours,

J. R. JOHNSON.

The subscriber is also manufacturing "SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME," containing all the valuable constituents of Guano, although in larger quantities than are found in that article—consequently of more value to the Farmers, and is furnished at less price. It consists in proper proportions of Phosphate of Lime, Ammonia, Potash, and a small portion of Peruvian Guano, the latter article being used to supply some necessary salts, which cannot otherwise be procured. The "Super Phosphate" can be applied without any admixture of Plaster, as the Ammonia and other valuable salts contained in it exists in the form of Sulphate, and cannot be driven off, but remain in the ground until consumed by vegetation, and from their peculiar combination, will attract the Ammonia and moisture from the atmosphere. The past fall we were unable to fill many orders for the above article, in consequence of not being able to secure a sufficient supply of Ammonia, but we have made such arrangements as will enable us to supply farmers with any quantity in future.

Being extensively engaged in the manufacture of Sulphuric Acid and other Chemicals, we are enabled to prepare the "Super Phosphate" at a less expense, and consequently enabled to furnish it at a lower price than other parties now engaged in its manufacture, and for the purpose of getting it introduced into general use at once, have concluded to offer it upon the following terms, viz:—

For 10 tons or more, \$40.00 per ton.

For 5 tons and less than 10, 42.50 "

And less quantities at 2½ cts. per lb., which is a considerable reduction in price to what it is furnished at elsewhere. It will be put up in bags containing 1 to 200 lbs., and as but a small stock will be kept on hand, (but the article will be manufactured as ordered,) all who desire to test its effects upon their crops should order at once.

Price of Chappell's Improved Fertilizer, \$20 per ton, or \$8 per barrel, containing 300 lbs.

All orders should be addressed to

P. STOCKTON CHAPPELL, Chemist, Office, 160½ Lombard street, Baltimore.

Agents—HOYT & Co., New York.

MORTON, BOOKER & Co., Richmond, Va.

WATKINS & MORTON, Petersburg, Va.

R. S. HUCK, and T. M. McCORMACK & Co. Alexandria, Va.

JAS. McGuIRE, Fredericksburg, Va.

SAM'L OLIVER & Sons, Newbern, N. C. ap 1

GUANO—GUANO.

500 TONS PERUVIAN GUANO, direct importation, and warranted equal in quality to any in the market. The Guano is put up in good strong bags, and is in the shipping order. For sale in lots to suit purchasers, at the lowest market rates, by

WM. ROBINSON, No. 4 Hollingsworth st.

near Pratt's wharf, Baltimore, Md.

Also, PATAGONIA GUANO, BONE DUST, Building and Agricultural LIME, for sale on the best terms. Je. 1-1f

James Rowe's Prize Crusher Mill.

THIS is a simple pressure Mill, employing wheels moving round a centre in a cast iron trough, under heavy pressure. The wheels and circular trough are both smooth, and any amount of pressure may be put on the wheels, by laying dead weight into boxes prepared for the purpose.

The Machines for Horse Power are complete in themselves, driven by a lever, independent of Gin or any other gearing. The smallest Mills made are of two horse power, and cost, shipped to order, \$160; and will crush eight bushels of ears of un-hucked corn per hour, making a thorough mixture of a mass in the form of chops.

This machine combines the advantages of a grist mill, crusher, and straw cutter, quite perfectly in itself; it is the only Mill in the world that can crush and mix corn cobs and sheaf oats, making of the whole mass a thorough mixture, is superior to bark, crushes and mixes corn, cobs, shucks, and cotton seed, most perfectly, which is a fine food for milch cows, oxen—and if cooked, nothing better for hogs. If I superintend the putting up of the Mills on the plantation, I have \$40 extra, and warrant the mills to perform as above. It is universally believed that the Mill will last forty or fifty years, in constant use. I gear crushers to steam or water power, and guarantee the geared mill to crush 30 bushels of ears of hard corn, in its unshucked state, per hour of running time for \$350.

For further particulars see Feb. No. of the Soil of the South, for 1851, or address JAMES ROWE,

Ap 1-1t

Nashville, Tennessee.

P. Stockton Chappell, MANUFACTURING CHEMIST,

Office, 160½ Lombard street, Baltimore,

Offers for sale, of his own manufacture, *Concentrated Oil of Vitriol*, (for Dissolving Bones) *full strength*, put up in carboys of 150 to 160 lbs. each. Price 2½ cts. per lb.—carboys charged at \$1.50 each, and credited at same price, if returned in good order.

ap 1

 **C. H. DRURY**, corner of Camden street and Light street wharf, having completed his establishment with Foundry connected, for the making his own Castings, is prepared to turn-hall varieties of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and CASTINGS, made to pattern of the best material.

The following is a list of PLOWS kept constantly on hand: Davis, of the different numbers, for wrought and cast-iron, S. & M., Chenoweth, Wiley, 2 and 3 furrow, No. 0, Hill side, No. 1 and 3 Connecticut—Bench Improved or Posey Plow, with common Davis cast shear—Self-sharpening or wrought shear—Corn Cultivators, plan and expanding—Tobacco do. Wheat Fans—Corn shellers with double hopper—Old Vertical and Virgin a sheller—Harrow—superior Pennsylvania made Grain Cradles—Revolving Horse Rakes—Cylindrical straw Cutter, &c. &c. Horse Power GRIST MILLS, a very useful and saving article, and coming into general use. HORSE POWER AND THRESHING MACHINES, of these I need not say any thing, as wherever they have been in use any time, they are preferred to all others.

C. H. D. will this year make a smaller size Power & Thresher, (price of Power, \$100, Thresher, \$50, Band, \$10, or when taken tog-ther, complete, \$150 cash.) Persons in want of Implements made of the best material, and put together in the strongest and best manner to answer the purpose for which they are intended, are invited to call on the subscriber. jel

F. D. Benten & Co. 181 Baltimore st., Baltimore. HAVE FOR SALE a large assortment of MUSIC, and are constantly publishing and adding to their stock all the new and standard publications of the day.

Having rented an additional ware room for PIANO PORTES, a very large as-ortment will always be kept for sale, from the best factories in the country, of 6, 8 1-3, 6½, 6 3-4 and 7 octaves, in rosewood cases, with full metallic frames, from the plainest to the most costly. Among the assortment will always be found the celebrated Pianos of Chickering, Boston, and Nunn & Clark, N. York, both of which makers received gold medals at the World's Fair in London. Also, PRINCE & Co's. ORGAN MELODIONS, intended to supply the place of an Organ in small churches, Seminaries, family wor-ship, &c. Prices \$45 and \$75.

(Orders from the country for Pianos, Guitars, Music or any article in our line of bu-ness, will be as fully and faithfully executed as if the parties were personally present.

A liberal discount made to Dealers, Seminaries, Professors, &c.

Ap 1-1t

HUSSEY'S Mowing and Reaping Machines.

OBED HUSSEY is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch for his Mowing and Reaping Machines, for the harvest of 1853. Every care and attention will be given to the selection of good materials, and experienced workmen. As a large increase of sales is anticipated, purchasers are earnestly desired to forward their orders early, so as to afford time to fill them satisfactorily, and have the Machines forwarded before the mere approach of harvest.

Annexed are a few of many certificates received, showing the estimation in which these machines are held by some of our best practical farmers.

Harwood, 12mo, S. 1852.

Having used one of O. Hussey's Reaping and Mowing Machines during the last harvest, (1852) I can state that in cutting Wheat, Oats and Clover-roots as well as mowing my crop of grass, it has fully answered my expectations, doing the work better than I ever had it done by the scythe, and at much less expense. The machine has been tested by cutting some fifty to sixty acres of grass—quite sufficient to prove its complete adaptation to mowing as well as reaping.

EDW'D STABLEY.

Oxford, Md., Dec. 8th, 1852.

Mr. OBED HUSSEY—Sir: I have used your Reaper with such entire satisfaction, that I am but performing a duty to my brother farmers by recommending it in the strongest terms.

For sixteen years I have used a Reaping Machine, and know from experience that the most important qualities are strength and simplicity. In these respects your machine is superior to any other, and is the only one I have seen which can be safely entrusted to the management of ordinary overseers, with negro laborers. Yours, &c.

TENCH TILGHMAN.

Hayes, Montgomery County, Md., Dec. 7, 1852.

I purchased in the year 1851 one of Obed Hussey's Reaping Machines—I used it that year and this year in cutting my grain; I was pleased with the machine; I consider it a valuable implement, and hope never to be without one while I continue to be a farmer. My machine was used in cutting wheat and oats—it was not designed for grass; I employed it about half the day, and reaped about ten acres of land in grain, the rest of the day was devoted to the securing of the grain; I used four horses. My machine, I believe, was of the smallest size, and was without front wheels; with wheels it would have been a relief to the horses.

I cannot speak of the relative value of this machine compared with others, having never seen any Reaping Machines but Hussey's at work. I need not think that I could be induced to return to the old mode of cutting grain by the scythe and cradle.

Respectfully yours, &c.

ROBERT F. DUNLOP.

Mr. A. Talbott's letter, published in the American Farmer in August, 1852.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, July 17, 1852

To the Editor of the American Farmer.

DEAR SIR—Having had a fair opportunity of observing the performance of Mr. Hussey's celebrated "Reaper" on your farm last season, under circumstances peculiarly calculated to test its efficacy, I think it not inappropriate to bear my testimony to its success.

I finished cutting my grain more than a week ago. The grain was not only blown as flat as possible, but was tangled and twisted together, and lying in every direction; so much so that it would have been impossible to cut a large portion of it with the cradle. No one who saw the field believed that the machine could possibly succeed.

I take great pleasure in stating that its success was perfect and entire. It cut and gathered the grain in the very worst spots almost as well as that which was standing; and I was thus enabled to mow my crop in about one-half the time the old-fashioned method would have required, thereby effecting a large pecuniary gain. It also cuts the grass as evenly and as close as the most expert mower. I need scarcely say that I am perfectly satisfied with it. I subscribe myself, yours, &c.

AGUILA TALBOTT.

ALEXANDRIA, Va., 12mo, 11th, 1852.

It gives me much pleasure to state that I have had in use on my farm, in Montgomery county, Md., for the past two seasons, one of "Hussey's Reapers," and its operation has given me entire satisfaction in every respect. It appears to combine the three qualities so important to the farmer, efficiency, durability and economy; and I can, with great sincerity, recommend its general adoption.

BENJAMIN HALLOWELL.

UPTON TOWNSHIP, Champaign County, O., July, 1851.

I have for the past four seasons worked Hussey's Reaper, and unhesitatingly pronounce it vastly superior to McCormick's or any other Reaper I have seen used.

WM. T. ZOMBRO.

SALEM TOWNSHIP, Champaign County, July, 1851.

I have had Hussey's Reaper used on my farm. It will cut 20 acres of the heaviest wheat per day, with ease. I consider it far superior to the McCormick Reaper. JOSHUA BUFFINGTON.

Ross County, Ohio, July, 1851.

I have used Hussey's Reaper, and consider it an invaluable machine. I have seen McCormick's Reaper operate, and an opinion that Hussey's is the best machine.

D. MC'CONNELL.

UPTON TOWNSHIP, Champaign County, Aug., 1851.

I have used Hussey's Reaper four years. I prefer it to every

other machine. I do not have to drive fast; and the reaping is the easiest work in the field.

JOHN EARL.

CARROLTON, Green County, Ill., Dec. 27, 1852.

I procured one of Mr. Hussey's Reaping and Mowing Machines from Baltimore last spring; I cut eighteen acres of wheat and ten acres of oats and fifty acres of timothy with it, to my entire satisfaction; after which I cut sixty acres of clover seed with it in less than five days. I could not have saved the clover seed without the machine, so I consider I saved the whole cost of the machine in the saving of the clover seed alone.

SAM'L THOMAS.

CARROLTON, Lebanon County, Ill., Sept. 1852.

Mr. O. Hussey.—The four Reaping and Mowing Machines you sent, arrived safe and in good order. Their performance far exceeded our expectations; the work went on so smoothly that we scarcely knew it was hay time and harvest. If your machine had been as well known as they are now, you could have sold twenty as well as one.

Yours,

JONAS WARD.

Oswego, Ill., Aug. 2, 1852.

This may certify that I cut out of a block of Black & White Wheat with Mr. Hussey's Reaper; the wheat was so badly lodged that no McCormick Reaper or Cradle could cut it; Mr. Hussey's Reaper cut it clean and laid the bundles out of the track in great order for binding. I have seen the work done by this machine is grass; it was as good work as ever I saw done by a scythe, or better. For my choice I should rather have my grass cut by the Reaper than by the scythe. Every farmer ought to have such a machine, and every farmer I hear talk about it says the same.

PHILIP YOUNG.

BERKSHIRE, Kane County, Ill., Aug. 6, 1852.

We, the undersigned, having seen Mr. Hussey's Reaper work at cutting grass and grain, think it preferable to McCormick's or any other machine that we have seen. It cuts wheat that could not be cut with McCormick's Reaper or a cradle. We are well acquainted with McCormick's machine.

P. HIXBY, JOHN SHIRWOOD, JAMES HENS, JOHN GRIGGS, JR. SETS SHIRWOOD, ALSON BAKER, JOHN GRIGGS, DAVID SHANKS, D. C. WRIGHT, HARRY POTTER, ABRAHAM SHIRWOOD, ELISHA WRIGHT.

Wye House, Dec. 20th, 1852.

DEAR SIR—Having worked your Reaper for many years, I have fully tested its merits; it has proved itself to be not only a wheat saving implement, but a labor-saving one—these are all important to the farmer. It does its work rapidly, regardless of the position of the wheat, if in condition to bind.

Those you sent me in the spring, worked well through the harvest and proved their strength.

Yours respectfully,

EDW'D LITTON.

Forrest Hill, King and Queen Co. Va., Dec. 24, 1852.

Mr. O. Hussey—Sir: It gives me pleasure to state that I used your Reaping Machine in my late harvest with great satisfaction; it fully equals my expectation as a labor-saving implement, and does the work better than can be done by the cradle. I would further state that the seven which were purchased along with mine, for my relatives and friends, of this county, have given, in every instance, entire satisfaction.

Very respectfully,

WM. D. GREENHORN.

To OBED HUSSEY—Dear Sir: Having used one of your Reapers for the last two harvests, upon land a great deal of which was hilly, stony and rough, I take pleasure in saying that it has given entire satisfaction, and proved to be a very durable, well-built, and great labor-saving machine.

Respectfully,

A. B. DAVID.

Greenwood, Montgomery Co., Md., Dec. 20, 1852.

Feb. 1-6

TO FARMERS.

THE undersigned, by this method, would apprise the Agricultural community, that he is still engaged in the manufacture of the renowned Wiley, Empire, and other choice Plows. He also manufactures and has for sale, a number of the best and most efficient Farming Implements in use. Call before purchasing elsewhere, as his terms are such as cannot fail to please. All implements guaranteed.

For Agents for the Wiley, Empire, Boston, Woodstock and other Plow Castings.

A. G. MOTT.

At the old stand, No. 38 Ensor, street, and at No. 51 N. Paca street, opposite the Hand Tavern, Balt.

mh.

JAMES BAYNES, Wool Dealer,

Warehouse No. 105 Lombard st. near Calvert, Balt.

I prepared at all times to give a fair market price for WOOL of all descriptions. He would recommend to farmers to be more particular in washing their Wool, and in getting it in good order before bringing it to market, to ensure them a fair price. The demand is good, and the probability is, that it will continue so the coming season. Those having wool to dispose of, are invited to give him a call before disposing of their fleeces. Any information as to putting it up for market, &c. will be freely given.

References—B. Dofford & Co., and Wethered Brothers, Baltimore—Jas. Mott & Co., and Houston & Robinson, Philadel-

phia.

Ap. 1-17



First Premium at the Maryland State Fair; also, at Mechanics' Institute—1852.

O. NICHOLS'

Patent Corn & Cob Crusher & Pulverizer,

For Crushing Corn, Cobs, Bark, &c.

The Patentee, in presenting his new invention to the public, deems it not necessary to flood the community with a long catalogue of recommendations, but desires only to state the facts as they exist, and then leave all interested parties to decide for themselves, when they shall have had ocular demonstration of its operations, whether the Patentee is justified in making the following guarantees:

1st. This machine is warranted to crush double the amount of any machine of the kind in the United States, before it requires repairing.

2d. It is warranted to crush four times as fine as any other in the country.

3d. It is also warranted to operate with one-third less power than any other mill that has ever been presented to the public.

4th. It is warranted to crush Oats and all other grain of like dimensions, the necessity of which is yearly becoming more apparent, as grain must be denuded of its coating, or pellicle, previous to entering the stomach of all animals, otherwise it can do the animal no good, for there are no solvents that are able to decompose the pellicle that covers the kernel of an Oat—not even nature's strongest solvent, viz.: the gastric juices in the stomach of animals.

O. NICHOLS & CO.

CERTIFICATES.

CHELMSFORD, September 28th, 1852.

Dear Sir:—It is with pleasure that I am able to bear testimony to the superiority of your Corn and Cob Crusher, over all others that I have ever seen or used. Though averse to puffs or recommendations, a sense of justice to you and the community equally requires that I should not withhold what I do know in relation to your Machine. 1st. I will give you 30 bushels per hour of corn and cobs, with horse power. 2d. When it is done, it shuns four times as fine as can be crushed by any other machine in this vicinity, thus doing the work four hundred per cent. better, and with two-thirds or one-half the usual power. The Beal & Hale machine I know, and the Beal I have tried; and I consider your machine more in advance of them than they are in advance of the old Bark mill.

Respectfully yours,

GEO. S. WOOD.

LOWELL, September 28th, 1852.

O. NICHOLS—Dear Sir:—It affords me much pleasure to bear witness to the testimony to your numerous and oft repeated improvements upon the Beal & Hale Corn and Cob Crusher, and, as the first instigator of that machine, I hesitate not in saying that you have added improvement to improvement until you have made, at the Patent Office has so decided, a new machine entire, and rendered the old machine, with all its former improvements, entirely worthless. The manner in which it crushes Oats and all other grain of the like dimensions, entirely surprises me.—Wishing you all the success which your valuable machine merits, I remain your obed't servt,

B. S. HALE.

F. B. DIDIER & BRO.

mh 1 Wholesale and Retail Agents,—BALTIMORE, Md.

Large Asiatic Fowls and Eggs.

THE choicest variety of great Chin-India and China Fowls, comprising Brahma-Pootra, Cochinchina, Hoang Ho, Hong Kong, Shanghai and Imperial Chinese or Mandarin FOWLS, just received from Dr. J. C. Bennett, Great Falls, N. B. Also, the best GAME BIRDS, including Sumatra Pheasant, Sumatra Ebon, Earl of Derby's, Lord Setton's, Cheshire and English Raven GAMES, all warranted pure. I will sell a few pair of the above varieties this season, and promise an early spring supply of pure Chickens and Eggs of all the above kinds. Orders promptly attended to; Eggs and Chickens carefully forwarded to all parts of the Union. Address,

DR. G. W. LAWRENCE,

Catonsville, Baltimore county, Md.

Dec 1-6*

HEDGES—HEDGES—OSAGE ORANGE.

W. Pitkin wishes to call the attention of Seedsmen and others to his Osage Orange Seed, which is now all gathered under my own immediate care and direction, or that of an especial agent, appointed for the purpose.

Loud and frequent have been the complaints against the Osage Orange by those who have attempted to grow it, and failed in making the seed germinate, and dealers have been so often imposed upon, that in some instances they have refused to keep it for sale.

This is mainly owing to the vast amount of worthless seed thrown into market, the vitality of which was destroyed by the boiling or fermenting process to which the apple is often subjected in extracting the seed, or by the carelessness and slovenly manner of putting up and transporting.

As the surprising properties of the Osage Orange as a hedge plant is just beginning to be known, and the demand for seeds and plants rapidly increasing, I shall continue to repair to Northern Texas for my yearly supplies of seed, so that the purchaser may always rely upon a fresh and genuine article, in season for Spring sales and planting. Each sack will be marked "H. W. Pitkin's Osage Orange Seed."

A large number of No. 1 plants ready for setting in hedge—Owing to great success in raising them they will be sold lower than usual—No charge for packing, &c.

A descriptive pamphlet, containing full directions for planting seed, cultivating the hedge, &c., will be forwarded on application.

All orders should be addressed to H. W. Pitkin, Manchester, Connecticut, or during the winter, to the care of John H. Heald, 77 Poydras Street, New-Orleans. Dec 1-5.

Lawn Grass Seed, &c.

Just landing at New York from the London packet and daily expected, 45 Casks and Sacks ENGLISH GARDEN and FIELD SEEDS, including the following preferred English Lawn Grasses, viz: Hard Fescue, Sheep's Fescue and Crested Dog's-tail, which with Kentucky Blue Grass, Red-top or Herds Grass, White Clover, &c. now in store, forming an assortment of Grasses for Lawns that cannot be surpassed for beauty or durability. For quantity per acre, directions, &c. see Am. Farmer of last February. We also notice the following Seeds, which will be received at the same time, viz: Mangold Wurzel and Sugar Beet Seed, Belgium Carrot, Ruta Baga or Swedish Turnip, Ray Grass, Scotch Oats, Spring Vetches, several new sorts Peas, Cabbage and other Vegetable Seeds, Early Potatoes, &c. In store, as usual, a large and general assortment of FIELD and GARDEN SEEDS. Also, the Osage Orange.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & CO.

mh 1-2t 62 Light st. Baltimore.

FINE GROUND PLASTER.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the Farmers and Planters that he has on hand a large and selected stock of an excellent quality Lump Gypsum, received direct from particular quarries, (the purity of which he has tested by various analyses), from which he is manufacturing a superior article of Ground Plaster—warranted pure—each barrel of full weight, and in good shipping order—marked with his own name. For sale on the most favorable terms.

WM. A. DUNNINGTON,

Steam Plaster Mill Co. Hughes Street, on the Basin. Orders received at Messrs. Asa Needham & Sons, No. 104 Light Street Wharf. Jan 1-4t

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—LABOR SAVING MACHINERY.—GEORGE PAGE, & CO. Machinists and Manufacturers, Baltimore st. West of Schroeder st. Baltimore, are now prepared to supply Agriculturists and all others in want of Agricultural and Labor-saving MACHINERY, with any thing in their line. They can furnish Portable Saw Mills to go by steam, horse or water power; Lumber Wheels; Horse Powers of various sizes, ranging in price from \$65 to \$190, and each simple, strong and powerful. Their Horse Power and Threshing Machine, they are prepared to supply at the low price of \$125 complete; the Threshing Machines without the horse power, according to size, at \$30, 40, 65 and \$75; Improved Seed and Corn Planter; Portable Tobacco Press; Portable Grist Mills complete, \$165. Feb 1

A Card to Farmers.

SOLUBLE ALKALINE PHOSPHATES WITH PERUVIAN GUANO.

The subscriber is now manufacturing and has for sale, in quantities to suit purchasers, the above article. It is warranted to excel Peruvian Guano on all soils, and act with more certainty under any circumstances. As a top-dressing for wheat, it cannot be equalled—the ammonia of the Guano is fixed, and the Phosphates are soluble in water.

It contains all the elements of the wheat crop in a soluble form, and can be applied in the spring, thus insuring the crop against the ravages of the fly, and causing it to stand freely where thinned by any accidental cause. It will, on an average, double a crop of fifteen bushels per acre, and add to the value of the land. This manure on poor land will be in a much greater proportion, and the subsequent improvement of the soil in a corresponding ratio. Each lot made and sold will be carefully analysed, and its quality fairly tested by Dr. David Stewart, well known for his great accuracy in the analysis of soils and manures, and his certificate of the quality will accompany each lot, so that the purchaser may confidently rely on getting an article unequalled in fertilizing power. Compounds suitable for other crops of grain and grass, tobacco or vegetables, and to suit different soils, will be prepared to order and guaranteed as above. Price, \$40 per ton—Terms cash.

WM. TREGU,

Manufacturing Chemist;

Office, No. 64 Light street, Baltimore.

(—Samples of soils will be analysed by one of the most competent Chemists of our State; and the manure necessary for it will be made from the formula furnished by him. ap 1-11²

TO AGRICULTURISTS.

A CHEAP SUPPLY OF PHOSPHORIC ACID, or PHOSPHATES, (the valuable element of Bones,) PHOSPHORITE IN FINE POWDER, from the Mines recently opened in New York. The price to be regulated by the proportion of Bone Ashes (the equivalent) which it yields on analysis. Each parcel accompanied by a certificate showing the proportion of Bone Ashes as above; the weight of this, which represents the Phosphoric Acid, will be charged at 2 cents per pound.

On the same principle, the Phosphorite prepared in the form of "Biphosphates" with sulphuric acid of 4 cents per pound (for each pound of Bone Ashes) it is capable of forming as above, without any charge for other elements with which it may be associated either naturally or artificially.

The average cost of the powdered Phosphorite at these rates, will be about \$2 per ton. (For each five tons are ordered the price will not exceed \$10 per ton of 200 lbs., warranted to contain more than 50 per cent. of Bone Ashes (as above).)

Biphosphates at a corresponding price, viz: \$50 per ton, yielding 50 per cent. of Bone Ashes.

mh 1 EVAN T. ELLICOTT, 140 West Lombard st.

Instruction in Analytical Chemistry.

THE undersigned propose to receive a limited number of

Pupils, to be instructed in "General and Analytical Chemistry,"—especially in reference to Agriculture and the arts, including the assay of ores, metals, &c. Facilities are offered equal to any institution in the United States; and a course of instruction can be completed in a much shorter time than elsewhere, as, instead of being restricted to an hour or two in the Laboratory, students will have the benefit of the whole day. Terms, \$50 per quarter. Address

JAMES HIGGINS,
CHAS. BICKELL,
Baltimore, Md.

mh 1

THORBURN'S SEED STORE.

THE subscribers, wholesale and retail dealers in VEGETABLE, FLOWER, FRUIT and TREE Seeds, offer of last year's growth the largest and most complete assortment, to be found in the United States, all fine and of unsurpassed qualities, derived from first sources in Europe, or raised expressly for them in this country.

MARKET GARDENERS, and others requiring large quantities of Seeds for their own planting, may rely on obtaining Beets, Carrots, Cabbages, Broccoli, Cauliflowers, Onions, Early and Late Peas, Radishes, and other leading articles, raised from the same unrivalled stocks, which have given so general satisfaction heretofore, in all parts of the Union.

Agriculturists are offered White French and Yellow German Sugar Beet, Long Red and Yellow Globe Mangel Wurtzel, Purple Top and Skirving's Improved Ruta Baga—all at 50 cents per lb.; Long Orange Aitringham and White Field Carrots, at \$1 per lb., with all other varieties of Agricultural Seeds, Clovers, Grasses, Vetches, &c. at corresponding fair prices, and of qualities to be relied on.

Retailers and Country Merchants supplied on the most favorable terms.

CATALOGUES furnished to post paid applicants.

Flower Seeds can be forwarded expeditiously by mail at trifling cost.

Particular attention given to the careful package of Seeds for long voyages, and the smallest rate by mail promptly attended to.

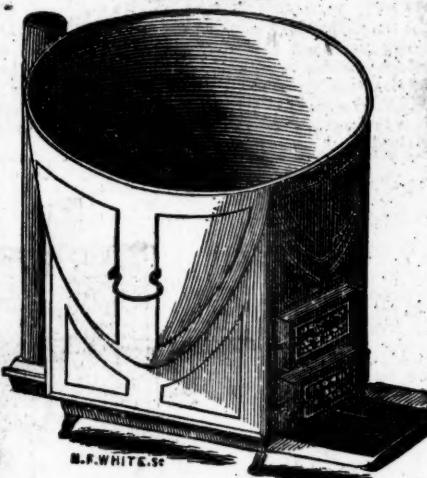
J. M. THORBURN & CO.

15 John street, New York.

(—Just published, Thorburn's Annual CATALOGUE of Native and Exotic Tree, Shrub, &c. Seeds.

Ap 1-21

The Best Cauldron, Furnace or Agricultural Boiler in use.

MACGREGOR'S PATENT
CAULDRON FURNACES,
OR

AGRICULTURAL BOILER.

THE Subscribers have made arrangements with James Macgregor, Jr., for the exclusive privilege of Manufacturing and selling his Patent Cauldron Furnace for the state of Maryland.

These Furnaces take less than one-half the amount of fuel to accomplish the same amount of work, taken by any thing for a like purpose, either set in Iron or Brick.

These Cauldron Furnaces boil equally as quick at the front as at the back part; consequently they are admirably suited for all purposes which require an equal and governable heat, the combustion being entirely under the control of the operator by simply moving a damper at the back part. The appearance is of the most approved style. The Furnaces have been in use and thoroughly tested for the last six years, they can be warranted with certainty.

Farmers wishing to have boiling going on during the night, so as to have potatoes and other articles ready for use in the morning, can do so with this Cauldron Furnace to their entire satisfaction, and thereby effect a saving of much time and trouble over any other article of the like purpose ever before offered to the public. This is done by means of a damper at the bottom of the pipe, by drawing which after the usual amount of food has been ignited, the liquid will continue to boil for from three to five hours without any further attention from the operator. Any person purchasing any of the above article can try it for thirty days, and if in his opinion the article does not fully sustain the above recommendations, he is at liberty to return the same, free from any deduction; and the money will be refunded in full.

ROBINS & BIRK,

Baltimore Stove House,
39 Light Street, below Lombard,

mh 1

AGENCY FOR THE PURCHASE AND
SALE OF IMPROVED BREEDS OF
ANIMALS.—Stock Cattle of the different
breeds, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, &c. purchased
to order and carefully shipped to any part of the
United States, for which a reasonable commission will be
charged. The following are now on the list and for sale via:

Thoroughbred Shorthorn and Grade Cattle
Do do Alderney do do
Do do Ayrshire do do
Do do Devon do do
Do do South Down Sheep
Do do Oxfordshire do
Do do Leicester do

Swine and Poultry of different breeds.
All letters, post paid, will be promptly attended to. Ad
dress mh 1

AARON CLEMENT,
Cedar st. above 9th st., Philadelphia.

THE \$50 PREMIUM.

The HIGHEST PRIZE of \$50 was again awarded to E. WHITMAN & CO., by the MARYLAND STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY, at its fifth Annual Fair held at Baltimore, in October, 1852, for the *LARGEST and BEST DISPLAY of AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY*, being the *Fourth Time* they have taken the *Great Prize*. They were also awarded \$197 in *Special Premiums*, making in all \$247, which is *more* than was awarded to all the other Exhibitors of agricultural implements, thus showing that they have the *most extensive and best assortment of VALUABLE IMPLEMENTS and MACHINERY*. Farmers and Planters being apprised of these facts, will at once see that it is to their interest and advantage to call and examine their stock at corner of Light and Pratt streets, Baltimore.

dec. 1

E. WHITMAN & CO.



100 WHITMAN & CO.'S PREMIUM HAY PRESSES.

E. WHITMAN & CO. have manufactured and sold every HAY PRESS that has ever received a Premium of any kind in the United States.

The Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society awarded them a Premium of \$20 in Oct 1851, and \$40 was awarded in 1850 and 1851, by the Maryland State Agricultural Society, and again at the trial in Sept. 1852—\$50 was awarded to John Merryman, Jr. Esq. for one of *WHITMAN & CO.'S MANUFACTURE OF HAY PRESSES*.

We are now manufacturing a large number of the above HAY PRESSES, many improvements added, which have been suggested by experience, and we can now recommend our Presses as being superior to all others.

With our experience and the facilities we now have at our new works at Canton, we are prepared to furnish a better Press and at less price than any other manufacturer in the country.

Prices of our improved Premium Presses are according to size and quality, from \$75 to \$150. Farmers and others in want of a good Press at low price will please give us a call.

We are also manufacturing, on a large scale, MACHINERY and IMPLEMENTS for Farm purposes of every description, and can fill orders with dispatch and on the most favorable terms.

oct. 1

E. WHITMAN & CO.

SINCLAIR & CO'S PREMIUM IMPLEMENTS.

In addition to the flattering list of Premiums awarded to R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co. by the Maryland State Agricultural Society, (*a record of which will be found in this paper,*) [see reports of Judges at the late Cattle Show] showing a preference in our favor for nearly all the articles exhibited by us of prominent importance; we will add, in addition, the late Talbot county award, which, coming from the source it does, are quite as important (if not more so) as those received from the State committees. It will be seen by the list that our county Premiums were nearly a SWEEPSTAKES, notwithstanding the comparative equal competition, viz:

Sweep Horse Power, First Premium; Thrashing Machine & Straw Carrier, ditto; also, a like Premium for the *best* Corn Sheller, Straw Cutter, one and two horse Plows—Patuxent Nos. 7 and 9; Wheat Screens, Churns, Clover Gatherer, ditto Thrasher and Cleaner, Gang Plow, Cultivator, Harrow, Clod Roller, Seed Drill, Corn Mill, Sub-soil Plow, Fodder Cutter and Grinder, Corn and Cob Crusher, Reaping Machine, (Hussey's,) and Revolving Plow Coulter.

R. SINCLAIR, JR. & Co.
dec. 1 Baltimore.

Fruit Growers, Attention.

I have discovered a mode of rendering all kinds of Fruit and Shade Trees obnoxious to vermin at all seasons of the year. The Yellows in the Peach Tree are also cured by it. The application is cheap and simple.

I have also a method of preserving Fruit in large or small quantities for several years, free from Rot, suitable for home consumption or exportation. Persons wishing information, by enclosing \$1 to J. W. WILLIAMS, Pottstown P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa., will have the recipes sent by return mail.

fe 1-3*

Ault's English Garden Seed.

JUST received per steamers *Atlantic* and *Peru* our usual supply of first rate English Garden SEEDS, consisting of the various kinds of Peas, Beans, Cabbage, Lettuce, Broccoli, Carrots, Parsnips, Celery, &c.—all of which are warranted of our usual first rate quality.

Also, white and yellow Sugar Beet, Mangel Wurtzel, Skiving Ruta Baga Turnips, Yellow Hybrid Turnip, Field Carrot, &c. for sale wholesale and retail, by

SAMUEL AULT & SON,
Corner Calvert and Water streets.

Agency for the Sale of Peruvian Guano

The undersigned having been appointed by the Messrs. Barreda & Brother, of Baltimore, sole agent for the importation of Peruvian Guano into this District direct from the Chincha Islands, is authorized to offer it for sale at the following prices, viz:

From 1 bag to 1 ton, \$44 00 per 2,000 pounds.
1 ton to 5 tons, \$3 50 " "
5 tons to 10 tons, \$3 00 " "
10 " to 25 " \$2 50 " "
25 " to 50 " \$2 00 " "

Cash, in bankable funds.

A large deposite of guano, sufficient to meet the demand, will always be kept in store, and the bags will be branded by the agents of the Peruvian Government, which is sufficient guarantee of the purity of the article.

A depot is established in Georgetown for the convenience of purchasers residing on the Potomac river.

The barque "Marie Antoinette," direct from the Islands, has just arrived, and is now discharging.

FITZHUGH COYLE,
Agent for the Messrs. Barreda & Bro., Washington City.

GUANO! GUANO!! GUANO!!!

A SUPERIOR article of Patagonian Guano, the quality of which may be adjudged from the following remarks, made by Dr. Jas. C. Bouthe, of Phila.:

"The 45.4 parts of Magnesia, contains 28.75 parts of Phosphoric acid. The Guano is of excellent quality, containing nearly one-half of matter of the highest value in agriculture, besides one-fourth of organic matter, in a good state of application to the soil."

The above Guano is the cheapest article in the market—Peruvian Guano not excepted.

I invite the attention of Farmers and others to the Analysis, which may be seen at our place of business. This Guano will be sold on the most accommodating terms, by

ROBERT TURNER,
47 South Frederick street.

N. B.—All descriptions of FIELD SEEDS, GROUND PLASTER, BONE DUST, &c. &c.

Mh. 1-2.

AGENCY.

I OFFER my services as agent for the sale and purchase of Lands, Stock, and Poultry of all kinds; also, the employment of laboring men and overseers; all of which will be attended to for a small commission,—and I refer persons wishing to employ me, to the officers of the Maryland State Agricultural Society. All letters (post-paid) will receive prompt attention.

MARTIN GOLDSBOROUGH,
Harrisonville, Baltimore Co., Md.

Prize Durham Bulls for Sale.

DARBY, 6 years old, of the "Magnum Bonum" strain—"Col. Dick," 3 years old, from Cox's stock. These animals are the property of John Merriman, Jr., of Baltimore County, for each of which he received a prize at the Maryland State Agricultural Show last fall. They are offered to be sold low, to reduce stock. For further information, apply in person, or by letter, to ANDREW McBRIDE,
mh. 1-3* Hayfields, near Cockeysville, Baltimore Co., Md.

LIME FOR SALE, FOR AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.—The Gas Light Company of Baltimore have for sale "OYSTERSHELL or GASHOUSE LIME," in quantities to suit purchasers, at the low price of 3 cents per bushel.

Chemical analysis shows this Lime to be better adapted—as a fertilizer—to enrich the soil of the State of Maryland, than "Stone Lime."

See Dr. J. Higgins' (State Agricultural Chemist) Report for 1852, page 38 to 41 inclusive. JOSEPH BROWN, Secy.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 14, 1852. Oct 1-17.

A. E. WARNER, No. 10 N. Gay st.

MANUFACTURE OF SILVER WARE, FINE GOLD JEWELRY, and importer of BEST SILVER WARE, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. would respectfully invite the attention of those in want of any of the above articles, that he keeps always on hand, and makes to order, every variety of Silver Ware, fine Gold Jewelry, and best quality Silver Plated Ware, which he will sell on the most accommodating terms.

Feb. 1-14



Fruit Growers, Attention.

I have discovered a mode of rendering all kinds of Fruit and Shade Trees obnoxious to vermin at all seasons of the year. The Yellows in the Peach Tree are also cured by it. The application is cheap and simple.

I have also a method of preserving Fruit in large or small quantities for several years, free from Rot, suitable for home consumption or exportation. Persons wishing information, by enclosing \$1 to J. W. WILLIAMS, Pottstown P. O., Montgomery Co., Pa., will have the recipes sent by return mail.

fe 1-3*



SEED POTATOES—500 BUSHELS TO THE ACRE.

A premium was awarded at the Winter Exhibition of the New York State Agricultural Society (See Report) to Peter Crispell, Jr. of Ulster county, for the largest yield of Potatoes, viz.—554 bushels from 1 17-100 acre; the kind cultivated was the Yann Potato. Of this particular variety a highly intelligent person, a subscriber of New Jersey, says: "I have grown this excellent Potato for some years past, and have found it of most excellent eating quality, and superior to all other kinds I have ever tried, in resisting the rot. Being of a harder constitution and more solid texture, it retains its eating qualities later in the spring than the other varieties. The character given to it by Mr. Smith, who introduced it into New York, and highly commended it to the attention of agriculturists, I am prepared to endorse. During the three years I have cultivated it, it has yielded me 20 bushels to 1—thus uniformly proving itself more prolific than any other variety in cultivation." (See "Cultivator," vol. 7, page 155, for 1860.)

The subscribers offer 500 bushels of this valuable variety at \$2 per bushel or \$6 per barrel. Also the following standard varieties of Early Potatoes, viz.: Early Sovereign, Early Ash, Leaf Kidney and Early June, well saved and white seed. Also every variety of Vegetable, Flower and Field Seeds, in the finest qualities, at wholesale or retail. Catalogues furnished on application.

J. M. THORNBURN & CO.

Seedsman, Florists, &c. 15 John street, New York.

Orders by mail promptly attended to. ap 1-12

OLD THINGS HAVE PASSED AWAY!

Behold! All things have become New!!

THE subscribers being now prepared to sell the PATENT RIGHTS of their celebrated THRESHER, CLEANER and BAGGER, would respectfully call the attention of Machinists and Mechanics to their superior Cleaner. This machine received the First Premium at the Maryland State Agricultural Fair for 1853, over the Pitts' Cleaner, from New York, and several others that were present, by acclamation. It has been thoroughly tested in Virginia, Maryland and Pennsylvania, for the last eighteen months, and it now stands without a rival, as the number of certificates which can be shown will conclusively prove, if desired. For simplicity, durability and capacity, it has no equal, as will be admitted by all scientific judges, after an examination. It will also clean the wheat over twice before it leaves the bag, thus making the grain perfectly clean, separating all Smut, Cheat, &c. from the grain, thus saving the necessity of separate fans. The machine can be manufactured for about half the cost of any other Cleaner—consequently can be sold at a reduced price—thus leaving no chance for competition. We will sell State Rights at very reduced prices.

Address ZIMMERMAN & CO.
Charlestown, Jefferson Co. Va.

Ap 1-8t

Pure Bred Male Stock at Private Sale.

At Private Sale, at Mount Fordham, Westchester Co.
11 miles from City Hall, New York.

I WILL SELL AND LET from 10 to 12 Short Horned Bulls and Bull Calves, 4 Devon Bulls and Bull Calves, and from 12 to 15 South Down Rams. The annual sale by auction will be omitted this year, as I wish to re-arrange all the females, having recently purchased another farm to enable me to increase my breeding establishment. My Hog Stock, including all the spring litters, are engaged. Catalogues, with full Descriptions and Pedigrees of the above Bulls and Southdown Rams, with the Prices attached, can be obtained by the 15th April next, from the subscriber, or at any of the principal agricultural stores, or from the editors of the principal agricultural journals.

ap 1-3t L. G. MORRIS.

The Augusta Rose.

After three years trial, this rose has proved to be what it is a fine yellow, tea-scented, and very vigorous, with splendid foliage. Plants will be ready the 1st May at \$5.—The proprietor has appointed the subscriber agent for Maryland and the South, and he will be glad to attend to all orders punctually. He also offers for sale, fine new VERBENAS, of great beauty; with every thing in his line of business, as Seeds, Plants, Dahlias, Roses, and Bulbous Roots, at reasonable rates.

JOHN FEAST,
ap 1-1t Florist and Seedsman, 379 Lexington st. Balt.

DEVON BULLS FOR SALE.—One, 4 years old, and another 10 months old. These are very fine animals, and took premiums in their classes at the State Show last Fall—they are of the best blood of this country, and it is a rare chance for those wanting Devons. Price, \$120 for the 4 year old, and \$110 for the calf. Also, 2 other fine young Devon Bulls, of most excellent stock, 8 to 10 months old.—Price \$60 each. Enquire of S. SANDS, office A. Far. ap 1-1t

Peruvian Guano.

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Agents of the Peruvian Government, Messrs. F. Barrett & Co., into their sole Agents for the importation of PERUVIAN GUANO into this city, take this method of informing the Farmers of this State, and their agricultural friends generally, that they are prepared to furnish the above named article, at the following prices, viz.:

1 ton or less.....	\$44 00	per ton of 2000 lbs.
1 to 5 tons.....	43.50	do
5 to 10 tons.....	43.00	do
10 to 25 tons.....	42.50	do
25 to 5 tons.....	42.00	do
From 50 tons upwards.....	41.50	do

They have made arrangements with the Agents of the Peruvian Government to establish in this city a large Depot, where an ample supply of Guano will be always kept up in good strong bags, with the brand of the agents upon them, which is a sufficient guaranty of the purity of the article.

POWLE & CO. Alexandria, Va.

GUANO.—In the present scarcity of PERUVIAN GUANO, we offer to Farmers a very superior article of AFRICAN GUANO, just imported from Saldana Bay—per brig Flora, and now being landed.

This Guano is considered next in quality to the Peruvian—entirely free from stone, feathers and other worthless material, containing as per analysis, only 6 per cent of sand, and is neatly put up in strong bags, and sold at prices greatly below that of description.

We have also for sale Nos. 2 and 3 PATAGONIAN and MEXICAN GUANOS, which we warrant equal to any in the market.

P. MALCOM & CO.
Wood street, Bowly's wharf.

Ap 1-2t

Black Hawk Ticonderoga.

THIS celebrated Stallion, which was exhibited at the Maryland State and Talbot Co. Shows last Fall, and elicited universal admiration, and received the highest honor at these Shows, will remain for a Spring Season longer in this State. He will stand at Eastern, Talbot Co. on the 26th March, and at Herring Run, Baltimore Co. on the 1st day of April, and will remain at each of these places one week in succession, during the season. Terms \$30—Good accommodations for mares, but all risks to be borne by the owners.

ap 1-1t

FRANKLIN FELTON, Proprietor.

Cast Iron and English Clay Water Pipes.

A BOUT 500 feet new Cast Iron Pipes, from 2 to 10 inches diameter and 7 to 9 feet long, for sale at 2 cents per pound, (about half price); also English Vitrified Clay Pipes, from 3 to 9 inches diameter, in lengths of 3 feet, burned to the hardness of iron, with a surface of glass inside and out, very durable and cheaper than iron—imported and for sale by

THOMPSON & OUDESLUYS, 57 South Gay st.
ap 1-3t Agency of Wilder's Patent Safe, near the Exchange.

For Sale,

A PURE BRED CHESTER SOW, four years old, far advanced with pig by a pure Chester Boar—price \$40.

A young Chester Sow, 9 months old—price \$25.

Four coops of Cochin China FOWLS, one cock and two hens per coop—price \$10.

Four pairs White Shanghais—\$10 per pair.

These Fowls are all of last spring's hatching, and remarkably fine. Apply to SAM'L SANDS, at the office of the Farmer, or to W. B. BOBBIN.

Ap 1-1t

A YOUNG BULL—For sale, a two year old Bull, 7-8 Devon, and 1-8 Durham—a handsome red animal, raised in Cecil County. Also for sale 2000 bushels of RUTA BAGAS. Enquire of Sam'l. Sands, or at 93 Fayet st. Balt.

WM. L. BATEMAN.

JOB PRINTING of every description executed neat and cheap at the office of the "Farmer."

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